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Japan

Nishihiro Confident of U.S. FSX Approval

OW3003133589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1258 GMT
30 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 30 KYODO—The Defense Agency and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. Thursday signed a 10.5 billion yen design contract for Japan's FSX fighter, the agency said.

The signing took place despite no final agreement with the United States. That pact, government sources say, would require that the U.S. would perform at least 40 percent of the work on both development and production.

Japan's 56.7 trillion yen national budget for fiscal 1988, which ends Friday, incorporates 10.7 billion yen as part of FSX development costs totaling an estimated 165 billion yen.

Munekazu Matsumoto, director general of the Technical Research and Development Institute of the Defense Agency, and Takaaki Yamada, vice president of Mitsubishi, the main domestic developer of the new fighter, were present at the signing ceremony, officials said.

Design work would begin after the U.S. Senate approves a government proposal on the sale to Japan of aircraft technology know-how, agency sources said.

Last November, Japan and the U.S. exchanged diplomatic documents involving the joint development of the FSX support fighter, based on General Dynamics F-16 fighter.

There was mounting opposition to the project in the U.S. Congress from critics who feared an outflow of technology to Japan.

Vice Defense Minister Seiki Nishihiro, who visited Washington earlier this week, held talks with American officials in an effort to reach a final agreement on the FSX project.

Nishihiro failed to iron out differences over what U.S. President George Bush called "certain clarifications" needed to formally signal a go-ahead with the project, officials said.

Japan's Air Self-Defense Force plans a maiden flight of the FSX in the summer of 1993, to begin production in 1994 and to deploy 130 of the aircraft.

Nishihiro, who returned to Tokyo on Thursday from Washington, told a news conference in the evening that he is sure that Japan and the United States will promote the joint development of FSX.

Nishihiro quoted U.S. Secretary of State James Baker as saying that the United States will never abandon the project.

Asked about the nature of the clarifications as called for by Washington, Nishihiro said he cannot reveal anything unless the two countries reach final agreement and exchange a memorandum of understanding on production.

Tazawa Criticizes U.S. Stance

OW3103063389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0429 GMT
31 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO—Defense Agency head Kichiro Tazawa said Friday he was dissatisfied with the United States for blocking a final agreement on the joint development of Japan's FSX support fighter.

Tazawa told a news conference that he could not understand why the U.S. questioned a bilateral agreement which had already been signed.

Tazawa, state minister for defense and director general of the Defense Agency, urged the U.S. to be more steady and act as a superpower.

Japan and the United States exchanged diplomatic documents last November to codevelop the FSX fighter, based on the General Dynamics F-16 fighter.

Vice Defense Minister Seiki Nishihiro visited Washington earlier this week in an attempt to iron out differences over what President George Bush called "certain clarifications" needed before a formal go-ahead could be given.

Nishihiro failed to reach a final accord in talks with American officials and returned to Tokyo on Thursday.

Washington has called for at least 40 percent of the work in both the development and production stages and also for measures protecting U.S. military secrets, according to sources close to the negotiations.

Some members of the U.S. Congress have voiced opposition to the project, fearing an outflow of aircraft technology to Japan.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who received a report from Nishihiro about his visit to Washington on Friday, instructed him to continue the talks with the U.S., government officials said.

Nishihiro told Takeshita that both sides share the basic understanding that the two countries should follow through on the project.

Tazawa urged Secretary of State James Baker and Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney to voice their support for the project more loudly.

Tazawa said he does not accept the administration of President Bush claim that it does not understand the agreement signed by former secretaries of defense Caspar Weinberger and Frank Carlucci who were involved in the original plan.

The director general also said it would take some time to reopen the talks with the U.S., hinting that they may be resumed about a month later.

On Thursday, the day before the end of Japan's fiscal year, the Defense Agency signed a 10.5 billion yen design contract with the main Japanese FSX developer Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.

Japan and the U.S. signed an agreement and exchanged memoranda of understanding on the joint development of the FSX on November 29, 1988. The contents of the memorandum were not disclosed.

The development cost is estimated at 165 billion yen.

Japan's Air Self-Defense Force hopes to make its maiden flight in the summer of 1993 and begin production in 1994. Production costs of the 130 aircraft are estimated at 5.15 billion yen per craft.

Hills Warns of Probe on Trade Practices

OW3103075489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0152 GMT
31 Mar 89

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, March 30 KYODO—U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills has strongly warned that Japan would be a target of a "Super 301" investigation under the terms of a new U.S. trade law, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's trade envoy said Thursday.

Hills issued the warning during a meeting with Michihiko Kunihiro, deputy foreign minister for economic affairs.

Kunihiro said he received similar warnings from Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher, Michael Boskin, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and other U.S. officials in talks Monday through Thursday.

Specifically, he said, President George Bush's top deputies called on Japan to take "effective" action to ease the hostile sentiment against it on Capitol Hill.

Kunihiro said before leaving for home Friday that drastic steps to whittle down Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. are mandatory if Tokyo is to avoid being put on a list of countries to be subject to probes of alleged unfair trade practices under the "Super 301" clause of the 1988 omnibus trade law.

While acknowledging favorable signs of an improvement in the trade picture in recent months, Hills and other administration officials stressed that these are not sufficient to calm the anti-Japanese mood in Congress, Kunihiro said.

Kunihiro summed up his talks with Hills, Mosbacher, Boskin, and other U.S. officials shortly after the U.S. trade representative's office made public U.S. industry requests to retaliate against trade barriers of Japan and other trading partners.

"The U.S. wants Japan, its second biggest market (after Canada) to open its market as wide as that of the U.S.," he said.

The top Bush advisers also complained that the level of Japan's imports from the U.S. is far lower than that of exports to it, according to Kunihiro.

They asked Japan to make unilateral concessions at its own expense, which he rejected, the official said.

Kunihiro told Hills and other U.S. officials about Japan's growing amount of untied loans to developing countries and annual increases of 40 to 50 percent in imports to Japan from South Korea and the 12-nation European Community in recent years.

He also told them Japan has extended economic assistance to countries strategically important to the U.S., such as the Philippines and Brazil, he said.

One of the major regrets he had in the course of his visit here was that "there were none of my U.S. counterparts in place yet" for full-scale discussions, Kunihiro said.

Current Account Surplus Increases by 17 Percent

OW3103092989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT
31 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO—Japan's current account surplus rose 17.0 percent in February over a year ago to 7,706 million U.S. dollars for the first year-on-year increase in three months, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report Friday.

The trade surplus also jumped 26.0 percent to 9,023 million dollars for the first increase in two months, the ministry said.

A ministry official admitted Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's cabinet is likely to fail to achieve its targets of cutting Japan's current account surplus to 78 billion dollars and trade surplus to 93 billion dollars in fiscal 1988, ending March.

Japan's current account surplus in Fiscal 1987 totaled 844.7 billion dollars and trade surplus 940.3 billion dollars.

Japan had 70,650 million dollars and 87,188 million dollars in its current account and in merchandise trade respectively, as of the end of February.

Exports expanded 10.5 percent in February from the same month to 21,995 million dollars, while imports inched up 1.8 percent to 12,972 million dollars, according to the ministry.

The marginal 1.8 percent year-on-year growth in imports compared with an increase of 17.0 percent in January, it said.

Invisible trade was in deficit by 1,041 million dollars, up 322 million dollars a year before.

An official at the ministry cited a high level of imports a year before due to aircraft imports from the U.S. and a decrease in imports as a result of self-restraints ahead of Showa Emperor's death as reasons for the expansion of Japan's trade surplus in February.

Gyohten Leaves for G-7 Meeting in Washington
OW3103061089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0458 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO—Toyoo Gyohten, Japan's vice finance minister for international affairs, left here Friday for Washington to attend Sunday's Group of Seven (G-7) meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors as well as other international monetary conferences, ministry officials said.

Gyohten [is] scheduled to attend a 2-day interim committee meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to be held on Monday [3 April] and Tuesday.

Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita will leave Tokyo on Saturday for the G-7 meeting, the officials said.

Uno Denies Formal Ties With DPRK Sought
OW3103063189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0558 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno on Friday denied any intention of establishing diplomatic ties with North Korea at this moment.

Uno, speaking at a session of the House of Councillors Budget Committee, said it is too early to do so.

Replying to Komeito questioner Atsuo Ota, the foreign minister said Japan must first watch the course of inter-Korean dialogue before normalizing relations with Pyongyang.

Japan, which once colonized the Korean peninsula, should not take the lead, he said.

Uno also noted that North Korea has rejected what is called a "cross recognition plan," which calls for Japan and the United States to recognize the North and China and the Soviet Union the South.

Uno renewed his efforts to open direct talks with Pyongyang and to settle the dispute over two Japanese seamen detained in North Korea on espionage charges since 1983.

On Thursday, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita expressed "remorse and regret" for Japan's 36-year rule of the peninsula and called for opening talks with North Korea without any precondition to improve bilateral ties.

Tanabe Carries Kanemaru Letter to Kim Il-song
OW2903232089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1329 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—Former deputy prime minister asked Makoto Tanabe, former Japan Socialist Party (JSP) general secretary, to carry a letter to North Korea, it was revealed Wednesday.

Although the contents of Kanemaru's letter were not disclosed, observers said that they most probably concerned Kanemaru's planned trip to North Korea.

The Liberal Democratic Party is planning to send Kanemaru to North Korea as a special envoy this summer in order to discuss problems between the two countries, such as the issue of the two Japanese seamen detained in North Korea on spy charges since 1983.

ROK Official Comments on Takeshita Remarks
OW3003140489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1345 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 30 KYODO—South Korea's first assistant foreign minister said Thursday his country will not oppose Japan's move to improve relations with North Korea.

But Yi Chong-pin said the South Korean Government hopes Japan will keep in step with South Korea's improving relations with China and the Soviet Union, and continue to hold prior consultations with Seoul, he said.

Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita Thursday made a statement on new policies toward North Korea and expressed hopes of improving relations with Pyongyang. He also apologized for Japan's 36-year colonial rule of the Korean peninsula.

South Korea does not object to Japan's improved relations with the North, if it will contribute toward the opening of Pyongyang and achieve peace on the Korean peninsula, Yi said.

He said he did not expect North Korean-Japanese ties to progress beyond the expectations of the South Korean Government.

Yi did not comment on the issue of South Korean Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, who is presently visiting North Korea, nor about moves by Seoul to arrest him on upon his return.

He affirmed, however, that the basic South Korean policy is not to antagonize the North. That policy was outlined in a statement by President No Tae-u last July.

ROK Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

OW3103115089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0923 GMT
31 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO—South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung arrived in Tokyo on Friday afternoon for a four-day visit for regular ministerial talks with his Japanese counterpart Sosuke Uno.

Choe will meet Uno on Saturday and pay separate courtesy calls on Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Shintaro Abe, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, on Monday.

The talks between Uno and Choe are expected to pave the way for a state visit by South Korean President No Tae-u to Japan in late May.

Unizon To Form Joint Venture in Shanghai

OW2903130889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1039 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Osaka, March 29 KYODO—Unizon Corp. announced on Wednesday an agreement with Shanghai Semiconductor No 4 Factory to form in mid-April a joint venture in Shanghai to produce germanium diodes for use in televisions stereos and other audio instruments.

Shanghai Unizon Electronics Co. will be capitalized at 6 million yuan (200 million yen), and will be owned 70 percent by the Chinese partner and 30 percent by Unizon, a medium-sized Japanese electronics maker based in Itami, Hyogo Prefecture.

Unizon, which is to affiliate with Komatsu Ltd. in April also hopes to manufacture temperature sensors through the Shanghai venture in the future, officials said.

Unizon has offered technical expertise to China in the past and the latest step has been taken in view of the rising demand in China for electronics, the Unizon officials added.

Mitsubishi To Open Liaison Office in Moscow

OW3003085389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0731 GMT
30 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 30 KYODO—Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. said Thursday it will set up a liaison office in the Soviet Union on Saturday.

The office will be located at the World Trade Center office building in Moscow and will gather information on political and market trends in the Soviet Union, the company said.

Official Views Economic Ties With Indonesia

BK2503143689 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian
25 Mar 89 p 89

["Excerpts" of interview with Koichiro Matsuura, director general of Foreign Cooperation Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry, by Tokyo-based TEMPO correspondent Seiichi Okawa in Tokyo—date not given]

[Text] [Okawa] Can you explain how Japan has become one of the world's biggest creditor nations even for those outside the Asian Continent?

[Matsuura] The Japanese Government's overseas loan policy was originally focused on the Asian region. But later, when Japan grew into an economic giant, there were requests for loans from countries in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. Therefore, the government began to feel its growing sense of responsibility toward those countries.

[Okawa] Are you satisfied with the current relations between Indonesia and Japan?

[Matsuura] Yes. Generally speaking, things are going smoothly. The Suharto government is consistently pursuing its economic policy. To cope with declining oil prices, the Indonesian Government has successfully increased its non-oil commodity exports. Trade relations between Indonesia and Japan are improving steadily. The same is true with relations between Prime Minister Takeshita and President Suharto.

[Okawa] It is reported that Prime Minister Takeshita will visit Indonesia in May.

[Matsuura] That is right. I believe the two countries will reap benefits from the summit meeting between the two leaders.

[Okawa] You held talks with Prof Wijoyo [Nitisastro—Suharto's economic adviser] in his recent second trip to Japan. What do you think of him?

[Matsuura] Well, I am very much impressed with his competent explanation about the economic situation in Indonesia. He said that his government had fully implemented its economic diversification policy. He also explained the government's efforts to derive as much revenues as possible from domestic tax. The government's various deregulation policies were also explained, for example, more opportunities for foreign investors to establish export industries like those in South Korea and

Taiwan. The second meeting with Professor Wijoyo—the first one took place last January—has further convinced me that the Indonesian economy is making a recovery.

[Okawa] Does it mean that the new Indonesian request for loans this year will be granted?

[Matsuura] The issue is under consideration. The problem, according to Wijoyo, is that Indonesia's debts, which were earlier estimated at \$5.2 billion, has grown to \$7.1 billion due to endaka [appreciation of yen currency] and the appreciation of several strong European currencies, including the Deutsche mark. Therefore, the country must find ways to pay the balance of \$1.9 billion. This was also mentioned by President Suharto in his talks with Prime Minister Takeshita in Tokyo last month.

[Okawa] Some people said that Indonesia at least needs the same amount of loans as last year, namely \$2.3 billion. Is it true?

[Matsuura] As for the exact figures, please be patient. The issue is now being discussed by the World Bank, being one of the prominent members of the IGI [Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia]. Meanwhile, the Japanese Government will send a 6-member delegation to Jakarta, consisting among others of officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs's Foreign Assistance Division, the Ministry of Finance, MITI [Ministry of International Trade and Industry], and the Economic Planning Agency on 26 March. The delegation will discuss the request for economic development funds in a concrete way.

[Okawa] Will the amount of this year's loans be announced during Prime Minister Takeshita's visit to Indonesia in May?

[Matsuura] Not necessarily. What is important for us is to check and confirm the details of the development programs and projects. After that, the amount of loans can be announced.

[Okawa] Indonesia obviously wants to have the amount of development programs higher than that of development projects. Japan wants the opposite. Is that true?

[Matsuura] It is like this. You must remember that all Japanese assistance to Indonesia, be they development programs or projects, are long-term loans with low interest.

[Okawa] However, is it true that the aim of extending loans is to enable the recipient country to carry out its own economic development without the creditor country's interference?

[Matsuura] In principle, it is correct. The yen loan amounting to \$1.4 billion we agreed to extend to the Indonesian Government last year was in the form of foreign currency, better known as the local currency cost financing [preceding four words in English]

[Okawa] Why is the principle not firmly adhered to in practice?

[Matsuura] You must understand that Indonesia is the biggest aid recipient from Japan. Other countries, like the PRC, do not receive such kind of aid.

[Okawa] Is it true that there is a request from Indonesia to calculate the value of loans based on the yen-dollar exchange rate when the loans were given?

[Matsuura] There is no such request. Such problem arises from fluctuating foreign exchange rate. In the past, when there was enyasu [depreciation of yen currency], we had to pay more in yen to purchase imported goods.

[Okawa] Can we say that the Japanese grant [preceding word in English] for Indonesia this year will be bigger than last year?

[Matsuura] I think so. Last year's grant was also bigger than the previous year. In 1987, the Japanese grant stood at 16 billion yen, half of which consisted of grant in technological field.

Brazil To Receive 1.7 Dollars in Credits

OW2903133189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0943 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—Japan will extend 1.7 billion dollars in new official credits to Brazil to help reconstruct the country's debt-ridden economy, Foreign Ministry sources said Wednesday.

That pledge will be conveyed to Brazil by a Japanese Government mission to visit there from Thursday [30 March] to Saturday, the ministry sources said.

The new credits, consisting of 1.2 billion dollars in loans through the Export-Import Bank of Japan and 500 million dollars in loans from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), will be used to finance various agricultural and industrial projects.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita pledged to give more than 1 billion dollars in new credits when he met Brazilian President Jose Sarney on February 23. Sarney attended the February 24 state funeral for Emperor Hirohito, now called Showa.

The seven-member mission, headed by Jutaro Sakamoto, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Central and South American Affairs Bureau, will meet Sarney, Foreign Minister Roberto Abreu Sodre and Finance Minister Mailson Nobrega during the three-day stay in Brazil.

Recruit Stock Scandal Investigation Continues

Takeshita Opposes Nakasone Testifying

OW3003142989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT
30 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 30 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Thursday turned down an opposition suggestion that he persuade his predecessor Yasuhiro Nakasone to testify in the Diet about his suspected role in the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

Takeshita, responding to Komeito questioner Shosuke Miyachi at a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, said he does not feel the need at this moment to meet Nakasone.

Takeshita, in reply to Democratic Socialist Party questioner Yasuo Hayashi, said he regrets and feels responsibility for the Recruit scandal, which Hayashi said has led to a decline in Japan's prestige overseas.

The prime minister said he will make responsibilities clear and put an end to the bribery scandal, regardless of whether prosecutors' investigations are completed or not.

Justice Minister Masai Takatsuji told the same committee session that if the Diet asks for an interim report on the prosecutors' investigation, he would consider it.

In the morning session of the Budget Committee, Takeshita rejected an opposition call to dissolve the House of Representatives for a snap general election.

Replying to Japan Socialist Party member Tomiichi Murayama, the prime minister said he would not be drawn on the issue.

LDP To Launch Offensive

OW3003153789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT
30 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 30 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) will launch an offensive against opposition parties in May with an eye on the July election of the House of councillors, LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe said on Thursday.

Abe, speaking at a lecture session at a Tokyo hotel, said the government and its ruling LDP are in a pinch because of declining public approval ratings as reported by mass media.

The LDP, however, will pass the 60.4 trillion yen budget for fiscal 1989 through the House of Representatives around April 20 and will try to make things clearer regarding the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal, he said.

After that, he said, it is his duty as the LDP secretary general to build up a party setup capable of meeting the challenge of the upper house contests.

Abe reiterated his hope that the prosecutors would complete at an early date their impartial investigations into the Recruit scandal, which involves a number of politicians, government officials and business leaders.

Abe said he has no intention for the moment of complying with an opposition demand that former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone be summoned to the Diet to testify about his suspected role in the scandal.

The LDP's No 2 man was critical about an opposition plan to form a shadow cabinet, saying he doubts whether the opposition parties can reach agreement on such policy matters as national security, Korean peninsula and tax reform.

Abe said he feels quite uneasy about the future of Japan if the opposition took power.

Watanabe Denies Receiving Check

OW3003153189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1112 GMT
30 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 30 KYODO—Former Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Hideo Watanabe denied Thursday that he had received a 5 million yen check from Recruit Co. last summer.

It became known Wednesday [29 March] that the former deputy chief cabinet secretary of former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government was among 15 politicians and others to whom Recruit reportedly sent a total of 39 million yen in checks.

Watanabe denied to reporters at the Diet Thursday afternoon that he had received the check, saying that Recruit had never offered him money and that he had also confirmed this with his secretary.

He is also known to have received 10,000 Recruit Cosmos stocks from Hiromasa Ezoe, former Recruit chairman, in the autumn of 1986.

Toshihiro Ono, a former Recruit official, and others drew up a list of people including Nakasone to whom to send donations between July and August last year, according to close sources and related materials.

Although it has not been clarified whether Nakasone and other cabinet members at that time who were in the list received the checks, 2 million yen was sent to an LDP

parliamentarian at the end of July and a total of 37 million yen was sent to 14 people, including the 5 million to Watanabe, between August 18-25.

Some of those who received the checks sent them back while others paid the money back in cash.

Takeshita Confirms Ticket Purchase

OW3103053489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0426 GMT
31 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita confirmed on Friday a press report that the scandal-ridden Recruit Co. bought tickets for a fund-raising party of his in May 1987 for 20 million yen.

Replying to questioner Yutaka Shitoma of the Japan Socialist Party at a session of the upper house budget committee, Takeshita said, "I have confirmed there was a purchase of tickets" for the fund-raising party.

The prime minister said he thinks it is too much for a company to buy 20 million yen worth of tickets.

Takeshita held the party at a Tokyo hotel on May 21, 1987, when he was secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

At the party attended by about 13,000 people, Takeshita virtually declared he would compete in a race for the LDP presidency.

Of 142 Diet members of the LDP faction led by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, 120 including Takeshita attended the party.

Recruit is believed to have bought the party tickets so as to approach Takeshita, who was regarded at the time as the most promising candidate to succeed Yasuhiro Nakasone as prime minister.

More than 60,000 party tickets each priced at 30,000 yen were reportedly sold and their sales amounted to about 2 billion yen.

The party produced a profit of about 1.12 billion yen which was listed in a political fund report filed by Takeshita's political support group to the Home Affairs Ministry in March last year.

A total of 12,000 unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos, a Recruit subsidiary, went to a secretary and a relative of Takeshita in September 1986.

Fukuda Hints at Dissolving House

OW3103115489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT
31 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda hinted that the entire cabinet should resign or the House of Representatives dissolved for a general election to put a settlement to the 10-month Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

Fukuda, speaking at a lecture session in Tokyo, said previous conservative cabinets resigned en bloc or called snap general elections after they were involved in scandals.

The cabinet of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita has refused to resign or to dissolve the lower house as demanded by opposition parties.

Fukuda, who was prime minister in 1976-1978 and is the political mentor of Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Shintaro Abe, did not directly call for a general election.

But he said the cabinet of Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida dissolved the lower house following a shipbuilding bribery scandal in 1954 and that Prime Minister Eisaku Sato did likewise in 1966 when he and other ruling party figures came under a "black mist" of suspicions of shady conduct.

When Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi was besieged under strong opposition to the revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in 1960, the cabinet resigned en bloc, Fukuda recalled.

Takeshita Asks Understanding for Consumption Tax

OW3103050589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0435 GMT
31 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita appealed Friday for national understanding for the new 3 percent indirect tax which he said will be the basis for building an affluent welfare society.

In a statement issued on the eve of the imposition of the consumption tax, Takeshita said he was well aware that there are concerns and worries among many people about the new tax, which will be imposed on almost all types of goods and services beginning April 1.

But the prime minister said he is sure that the people will someday welcome the new tax, which will be accompanied by a major reduction in income taxes.

The Finance Ministry estimates that the tax reform plan will mean 9.2 trillion yen in tax cuts and 6.6 trillion yen in tax increases.

Takeshita and 15 cabinet ministers will take to streets on Friday to publicize the consumption tax, Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi said.

Takeshita will inspect a department store and Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama a bonded warehouse, while Obuchi will visit a supermarket, all in Tokyo.

Meanwhile, opposition leaders are also scheduled to take to the streets to campaign against the imposition of the new tax.

Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Chairwoman Takako Doi will visit a shopping district in Tokyo and talk to consumers there, JSP officials said.

Diet Approves 1989 Stopgap Budget

Lower House Passes Measure

OW3003154589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1000 GMT
30 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 30 KYODO—The House of Representatives on Thursday passed the 9.22 billion yen provisional budget covering the first 50 days of Fiscal 1989 starting Saturday.

The second chamber, the House of Councillors, is expected to approve the stopgap budget on Friday, Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] sources said.

Opposition parties have refused to resume deliberations on the 60.41 trillion yen budget for Fiscal 1989 unless the LDP gives in to an opposition demand that former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone be summoned to the Diet to testify about his suspected role in the Recruit bribery scandal.

50-Day Appropriation Budget

OW3103082389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT
31 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO—The Diet approved a 9,224.5 billion yen provisional budget on Friday covering the first 50 days of Fiscal 1989 beginning Saturday.

Members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) voted for the measure in the second chamber, the House of Councillors. Opposition parties opposed the deal.

The more powerful House of Representatives cleared the budget at a plenary session on Thursday.

The upper house also approved 15 budget-related bills at the day's plenary session, making them law.

The provisional budget sets revenues and spending both at 9,224.5 billion yen.

Expenditures include 1,996.4 billion yen for public works, while revenues include 1,580 billion yen in bond issues and 9 billion yen in consumption taxes imposed on imports.

Opposition parties have refused to resume deliberations on the 60,414.2 billion yen complete budget for fiscal 1989, demanding a full probe into the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

The government and LDP have rejected an opposition demand that former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone be summoned to the Diet to testify about his role in the scandal.

Senior LDP officials have said the governing party will pass the full budget through the House of Representatives around April 20, one month before the 50-day period covered by the stopgap budget ends.

The House of Councillors needs at least 30 days to discuss the budget.

According to the Constitution, the budget approved by the lower house will become law if the upper house fails to act on the measure within 30 days of receiving it.

Energy Demand To Grow Steadily in FY89

OW2903130189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—Japan's demand for energy sources in fiscal 1989 will grow steadily, supported by bullish economic expansion, although the growth may be moderate, a Japanese research institute reported Wednesday.

The Institute of Energy Economics estimated demand will grow 3.8 percent, compared with an estimated 5.4 percent in the current year.

The institute said the 1989 growth still is higher than a 1.6 percent annual growth in its long-term projection through the year 2000.

It said the projection is based on the assumption that Japan's economy will grow at a net 4.5 percent and the price of crude oil will remain at 16 dollars per barrel at an exchange rate of 128 yen per dollar.

The institute said the expected slowdown in demand for energy in the next fiscal year is based on projections of moderate activities by steel and basic materials industries.

The ratio of primary energy supply to the gross national product will decline to 0.84 from 1.04 for the current year, the institute said.

It forecast demand for oil will grow 4.5 percent while those for electricity and gas will rise 4.5 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively.

The institute said primary energy source supply would increase 4.9 percent if Japan's economy grows 5.0 percent and the crude oil price stands at 15 dollars per barrel.

Researchers Develop Smallest X-ray Laser
OW3103061489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0456 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO—Researchers at Japan's Institute of Physical and Chemical Research said Friday they have developed the world's smallest and lowest energy-driven X-ray laser equipment.

The new instrument, which is 1.2 meters tall, 3 meters wide, and 1.2 meters long, is expected to help the search for fabrication techniques of large scale integrated circuits as well as biological applications for DNA and other cell diagnosis.

Until now, researchers have had to rely on extremely large, high-energy driven equipment to carry out tests on such things as inertial confinement nuclear fusion.

A research group led by Katsunobu Aoyagi developed the compact, low energy-driven glass laser by heating solid aluminum to a high temperature to convert it into an aluminum ion plasma.

At this stage, the aluminum ion plasma mixed with electrons created during the heating process and were rapidly cooled to an extremely low temperature, producing a low-energy laser.

The research group was able to produce aluminum plasma with a wavelength of 105.7 angstroms (one angstrom is one ten-billionth of a meter).

Mongolia

Foreign Minister Gombosuren Departs for China

Optimistic About Bilateral Ties

OW3003143989 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 30 Mar 89

["Gist" of interview with Mongolian People's Republic Foreign Minister Gombosuren by a Radio Ulaanbaatar reporter; date and place not given; questions and answers read by announcers—questions read by an unidentified female announcer; answers read by an unidentified male announcer]

[Text] [Male announcer] Following is the gist of an interview granted to our correspondent by Foreign Minister of Mongolia Gombosuren. He left Ulaanbaatar for an official visit to China on Wednesday.

[Female announcer] How do you appreciate the present state of Mongolian-Chinese relations?

[Male announcer] Early in the sixties these relations deteriorated seriously. Today, thanks to the efforts of both countries we are [word indistinct] process and are expanding and fully normalizing them. With every passing year Mongolian-Chinese contacts keep growing in the political, cultural, and scientific areas as well as in trade and economy.

[Female announcer] In Beijing you will have talks and meetings with Mr Qian Qichen and other Chinese leaders. What issues will you be picking up at these meetings?

[Male announcer] The Mongolian Government has always been conducting a line of (?pursuing) and expanding Mongolian-Chinese relations. This line remains unchanged and will be confirmed at the talks in Beijing. There are many problems which have piled up in bilateral relations and which need solution through joint efforts. In Beijing I will dwell on matters concerning the activation of political ties between our countries. At present we hold meetings at foreign ministerial levels and an exchange of parliamentary delegations has been made, but those are not the highest level of political dialogue. What is important is to create a process in political relations. I believe we should also think of the legal basis of our relations. By today gains have been reached on setting up an intergovernmental commission for economic cooperation, on regulating mutual visits of citizens, on resumed activities of the general consular missions in the town of Hohhot. Certainly, many other problems which are of interest to both sides will also be discussed.

[Female announcer] What issues of the international situation will be discussed?

[Male announcer] As for the international situation, there will be an exchange of views on present-day tendencies in the world. We shall be discussing Asian security and, in particular, the role that Mongolia and China could play in order to promote the positive tendencies which occur in Asia and the world.

[Female announcer] Your visit to China will [words indistinct] not only in Mongolia but also, as I guess, in the rest of Asia. It is sure to make another step forward in furthering Mongolian-Chinese relations. I would like to know if your visit may be seen as a kind of preparation for a Mongolian-Chinese summit meeting.

[Male announcer] This visit is not a preparatory meeting for a summit, but I think we will logically come to a discussion on this issue. I think it will be considered anyway.

Gombosuren Leaves for Visit

*OW2903133789 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 29 Mar 89*

[Text] Mongolian Foreign Minister Gombosuren has left Ulaanbaatar for China on an official visit.

Speaking to a MONTSAME correspondent, Mongolian foreign minister had said that he is going to explain the consistent position of the Mongolian Government and develop friendly relations with China on the principle of peaceful coexistence and sacred trust between the two countries.

The minister said that an exchange of views on developing bilateral relations, on Asian and international politics will take place.

Views Ties With Qian Qichen

*OW3003182989 Beijing XINHUA in English
1559 GMT 30 Mar 89*

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—The foreign ministers of China and Mongolia expressed their optimism about furthering bilateral relations between the two countries here today.

At the invitation of Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Mongolian Foreign Minister Tserenpiliin Gombosuren arrived in Beijing this morning. Gombosuren is the first Mongolian foreign minister to pay an official visit to China since the two countries established diplomatic relations 40 years ago. Qian described the visit as "a big event" in the Sino-Mongolian relationship and said he believed the visit would make "a positive contribution" to the further enhancement of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

In their talks, held in the afternoon, the Chinese foreign minister noted that at present, there exists "no outstanding question" between China and Mongolia.

Gombosuren said that to further develop and expand friendly and cooperative relations with China is "one of the principles of Mongolia's foreign policy."

In the talks, which lasted over two hours, Qian said that during the past 40 years, China and Mongolia have by and large made progress in their relations in the fields of politics, economy, trade, culture, science and technology, although there have been complications for some time.

"Complicated time has past. Our view is that we should look forward for the future," he stressed.

Gombosuren said that Mongolian-Chinese relations have experienced times of development and times of stalemate in the past 40 years. He said he was happy to note that in recent years, "the time of stalemate has been over and Mongolian-Chinese relations in various fields have developed and expanded," thanks to mutual efforts.

The two foreign ministers showed their satisfaction over the tranquility along the common boundary in recent decades. They also exchanged views on furthering bilateral relations in various fields including economic and trade relations, and on international issues of common concern.

The Mongolian foreign minister extended an invitation to his Chinese counterpart to visit Mongolia at a time convenient to Qian. Qian, with pleasure, accepted the invitation.

In the evening, Qian gave a dinner in honor of Gombosuren and his party. In their toasts at the dinner, the two foreign ministers stressed that Sino-Mongolian relations must be developed on the basis of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

Prior to the dinner, Qian and Gombosuren signed three agreements between the two governments on setting up a Sino-Mongolian joint commission on cooperation in economy, trade and science and technology; exchanging visits between the citizens of the two countries; and restoring the general consulate of the Mongolian People's Republic in Hohhot, capital of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of China.

Qian Qichen Invited To Visit

*OW3103094789 Beijing in Russian to the USSR
1900 GMT 30 Mar 89*

[Text] Qian Qichen, PRC minister of foreign affairs, held talks 30 March in Beijing with Gombosuren, Mongolian minister of foreign affairs. This is the first official visit to China by a Mongolian foreign minister in 40 years.

Qian Qichen said that although the development of bilateral relations underwent zigzags during the 40 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Mongolia, generally speaking the friendly cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, trade, cultural, and scientific and technical areas and other spheres have developed. He noted that the zigzags have already receded into the past. We should look ahead to the future.

Qian Qichen indicated that bilateral relations had improved noticeably in the past few years. Presently there are no unresolved issues between the two countries.

Gombosuren said that the further development and expansion of friendly relations and cooperation with China is one of the main trends in Mongolia's foreign policy. The Mongolian minister also invited Qian Qichen to visit Mongolia at a convenient time. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

After the talks the ministers of foreign affairs of both countries, on behalf of their governments, signed an agreement on the establishment of a committee on economic, trade, and scientific and technical cooperation between China and Mongolia; an agreement on mutual relations between citizens of the two countries; and an agreement on the resumption of work in the Chinese city of Hohhot by the consulate general of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Three Cooperation Agreements Signed

HK3103020989 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1254 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Report: "China and Mongolia Sign Three Accords on Bilateral Cooperation"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—This evening, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Mongolian Foreign Minister Gombosuren signed three governmental cooperation agreements here. This showed that the first official visit to China by the Mongolian foreign minister had achieved substantive results and that Sino-Mongolian relations had advanced to a new stage of development.

The three cooperation accords are:

- An agreement between the Chinese and Mongolian Governments on setting up a Sino-Mongolian joint commission on cooperation in economy, trade, and science and technology;
- An agreement between the Chinese and Mongolian Governments on exchanging visits between the citizens of the two countries;
- An agreement between the Chinese and Mongolian Governments on restoring the consulate general of the Mongolian People's Republic in China's Hohhot.

It has been learned that China and Mongolia have also signed a consular agreement and an agreement on the border management system and the handling of border issues.

North Korea

Mun Ik-hwan Tours Friendship Exhibition, Sunchon
SK3003155789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT
30 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA)—Rev. Mun Ik-hwan of South Korea and his entourage staying in the northern half of the republic visited the international friendship exhibition on March 30.

They saw with keen interest the gifts sent to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il from party and state leaders, political and public figures and revolutionary peoples of many countries of the world.

Then, they went round the Pohyon Temple in Mt. Myohyang.

Rev. Mun and his entourage also went to the construction site of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex.

They mounted the observatory to enjoy a bird's-eye view of the construction and went round various sites of it.

They were accompanied by An Pyong-su, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

South Korean Public Supports Rev Mun's Visit

SK3003152089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT
30 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA)—Broad public circles of South Korea warmly hailed and supported the patriotic action of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan on a visit to the northern half of the republic, according to reports.

The Christian Youth Council of South Korea in a statement noted that "the North visit of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan will occasion a new turning point in the movement of national reunification which is marking time, being blocked by physical strength of the present 'regime'".

Warning that regarding this problem the authorities must not abuse politically the people's desire and will for reunification any longer, the statement urged the authorities to guarantee free North-South exchange of visits of the people of all strata.

The Alliance of Women's Organisations of South Korea and the Federation of Women's Believers Societies of the South Korean Presbyterian Church in their statement held that "the visit to Pyongyang by Rev. Mun Ik-hwan is an expression of the entire people's will for reunification" and hoped that it would be an occasion in advancing a step forward the debate on reunification of our nation.

The Pyongyang visit of Rev. Mun is a righteous action proceeding from the circumstances in which the authorities do not reflect the people's ardent desire for national reunification and from the desire to tide it over, the statement stressed, adding: It is an unjust behaviour to try to suppress him by invoking the "National Security Law".

In a statement the Southern District, Kyonggi Province, Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy denounced the authorities for abusing politically the visit of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan to the northern half of the republic.

When Rev. Mun returns to Seoul, we will hold a "large rally of citizens welcoming" him and struggle for the resignation of the No Tae-u "government", declared the statement.

Some 200 students of the University of Foreign Studies in Seoul at a rally for the resignation of the present "government" stressed that "the North visit of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan is a patriotic effort for reunification" and called for turning out to a positive struggle to make people realize the justness of his action.

Wallpapers welcoming the Pyongyang visit of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan were pasted up on the Tonga College, the College of Foreign Studies and Pusan University in Pusan.

'Most Just' Reunification Plan Discussed

SK3103051789 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2117 GMT 29 Mar 89

[NODONG SINMUN 30 March special article: "The Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo Is the Fairest and Most Just Proposal Acceptable to Everyone"]

[Text] To put an end to the division of the land and nation and reunify the fatherland at an early date is the consistent yearning of all Korean people and the general trend of the times, which no one can check. A reasonable plan to actively push ahead with this trend and successfully solve the issue of reunifying the fatherland is found in the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK].

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We maintain that the most reasonable way to solve the issue of reunifying the country is to found one neutral and nonaligned confederal state on the basis of the North and the South acknowledging the existence of the other side.

The proposal for founding the DCRK, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth on the basis of the specific reality of our country, in which different ideologies and systems exist between the North and the South, is the fairest and most just proposal for reunification and enjoys warm support at home and abroad. The fair and just nature of the proposal for founding the DCRK consists, above all, in thoroughly embodying the three principles of the reunification of the fatherland. The three principles of the reunification of the fatherland—*independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity*—are the great program of national reunification agreed upon by the North and the South and publicly acknowledged by the world.

To realize the reunification of the country independently on the principle of national self-determination without relying on foreign forces and without interference of foreign forces is the fundamental condition that makes it possible to realize the long-cherished desire of the nation in conformity with the Korean people's will and interests. To reunify the fatherland peacefully is a decisive guarantee that makes it possible to fulfill the cause of reunification in conformity with our people's consistent aspiration to realize the foremost long-cherished desire

of the nation without fratricidal bloodshed. To promote great national unity is a basic precondition to realize the sacred cause of the reunification of the fatherland with the independent strength of the nation through the unity of all the forces that desire the reunification of the country irrespective of the difference in ideology, political views, religion, and parties and factions. Thus, the three principles of the reunification of the fatherland comprehensively and precisely reflect the Korean people's consistent aspiration and yearning to solve the issue of the reunification of the country in conformity with the demand of the era of independence in which the people pioneer their destiny with their own united strength and with the will and interest of the entire nation without interference of foreign forces. Therefore, under all circumstances, the reunification of our country should be realized based on the three principles of the reunification of the fatherland, and for any reunification plan to become a fair and just one, it should embody the principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity.

The proposal for founding the DCRK thoroughly embodies the demand for realizing the reunification of the country independently, by peaceful means, and on the principle of great national unity. To form one confederal state through alliance between the North and the South, leaving the ideologies and systems of the North and the South as they are, means to realize reunification independently with only the strength of our nation, and to realize it by means of achieving great national unity through peaceful means without resorting to force and transcending the differences in ideology and system.

To found a united confederal state on the basis of acknowledging and accommodating the ideology and system in the North and the South does not require the remaking or reforming of ideology and system; it can be solved if the confederal institution of the united state is organized anew through dialogue and negotiation according to a certain procedure and process. This means that founding the DCRK is the swiftest and surest way to realize the reunification of the fatherland based on the three principles of the reunification. Herein lies the main reason why the proposal for founding the DCRK is the fairest and most just proposal for the reunification of the fatherland that anyone who admits the three principles can accept.

Next, the DCRK proposal's fair and just nature lies in the fact that it firmly ensures the continuous growth and prosperity of the country and the nation. To realize the country and nation's continuous growth and prosperity is the invariable aspiration and inevitable demand of each nation for the development of the nation and state. However, the country and nation's growth and prosperity presupposes the unification of the land of the state and nation as an essential prerequisite. The land of the state and nation should be unified so as to gather the wisdom and strength of the entire nation, uniformly

develop the resources of the entire country, and continuously develop the national economy and national culture. Therefore, the reunification of the fatherland is the supreme task for the uniform development of the country and for the growth and prosperity of the nation. Hence, the proposal for reunification should be one that ensures the growth and prosperity of the country and the nation. Reunification of this nature can be consistently welcomed by the entire nation as a fair and just proposal.

The proposal for founding the DCRK precisely reflects the common aspiration and demand of our people to achieve the growth and prosperity of the country and the nation. This proposal defines the mission of the federal government and that of the regional government on the principle of achieving the uniform development of the country and national prosperity. The mission of the federal government is to discuss and decide the common problems relating to the overall interests of the country and the nation on the principle of fairness in conformity with the aspiration of the entire nation for the unity, collaboration, and reunification, such as political issues, the issue of the defense of the fatherland, and the issue of external relations, and to push ahead with the work for the uniform development of the country and the nation.

The mission of the regional government is to implement an independent policy within the scope of conforming to the fundamental interests and demands of the entire nation under the guidance of the federal government, and to make efforts to reduce the difference between the North and the South in all fields and to achieve uniform development of the country and the nation.

If the federal government and the regional governments satisfactorily carry out this mission, the regions will be developed, the federal government solidified and developed, and the continuous growth and prosperity of the country and the nation achieved.

The proposal for founding the DCRK sets forth the fundamental problems that arise in achieving the uniform development of the country and the growth and prosperity of the nation, such as firmly maintaining independence in all fields of the activities of the state, implementing democracy in all regions of the country and in all fields of society, ensuring the independent development of the national economy, and achieving the resplendent efflorescence and development of science, technology, and national culture. This is the clear milestone that elucidates the road for a reunified Korea to follow.

Herein lies one of the reasons why the proposal for founding the DCRK is a fair and just reunification proposal that is acceptable to anyone who loves the country and the nation.

The fairness and justness of the proposal for founding a DCRK lies also in the fact that the proposal fully reflects the interests of the people of various strata in the North and the South. National reunification is not for the

interests of a specific class or a specific social stratum but for the interests of all of the Korean nation. It is also a historic cause that can be achieved only when the entire nation raises up on a national scale. Therefore, any proposal should reflect and take into consideration the interests of all classes and strata in the North and the South, otherwise it cannot become a fair and aboveboard one. In the proposal for founding the DCRK, everything is reasonably established and fairly prescribed in conformity with the common interest of the nation and the interests of the people of various strata.

In the proposal for founding a confederal state, the national unified government, the central government, is organized with the Supreme National Confederal Assembly and the confederal standing committee that are composed of an equal number of representatives from the North and the South and an adequate number of representatives from overseas compatriots. This constitutes a basic guarantee that makes it possible for the supreme national confederal assembly and the confederal standing committee, its permanent body, to run the confederal state, fairly reflecting the will and demands of the entire nation of the North and the South.

In the proposal for founding a confederal state, the confederal government is run in a rotation system by the cochairmen of the supreme national confederal assembly and the cochairmen of the confederal standing committee who are elected in the North and the South respectively. The way of running the confederal government in a rotation system constitutes a realistic way that makes it possible not only to guide without deviation and in a unitary manner the two regional governments in the North and the South, which are active independently within the scope of the basic interest and demands of the entire nation, but also to manage the overall work of the confederal state in a fair manner by equally sharing power between the North and the South, where there are different ideologies and systems and by seeing to it that the North and the South strictly implement a neutral policy.

In the name of the confederal state termed the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, the name "Koryo" is refers to the name of the state "Koryo" [918-1392], the first unified state in our country which is widely known to the world. Therefore, the name "Koryo" fully accords with our national emotion. The name "democratic" reflects the common political ideal that can be accepted by all of the people in the North and the South who have different ideologies and political views. The name "confederal republic" reflects the characteristic of the confederal state as a unified state. Therefore, the name of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo is the most reasonable and fair state name.

The proposal for founding a confederal state prescribes that state property, cooperative property, private property, and individual property in the North and the

South are recognized and protected and that all foreign capital invested in the North and the South prior to reunification and the benefits acquired from the capital are firmly protected.

All of these facts clearly show that the proposal for founding the DCRK is a reunification proposal that can be acceptable to anyone who is really interested in reunification regardless of his political view, religion, or class origin and regardless of whether he lives in the North, the South, or overseas. Herein lies the important ground that the proposal for founding the DCRK is the fairest and most just reunification proposal.

Indeed, the proposal for founding the DCRK is the best way to most rapidly resolve the reunification question of our country.

All of the Korean people in the North and the South should sternly smash the two koreas plot by splittists at home and abroad and should achieve the cause of national reunification by founding the DCRK.

GFTUK 'Open Letter' to South Korean Workers
SK3103032089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0200 GMT 31 Mar 89

["Open letter" to South Korean workers issued by the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea (GFTUK) on 31 March—read by announcer]

[Text] To the South Korean workers:

South Korean workers, our brothers, we will greet May Day soon. May Day is an international holiday which demonstrates the united strength of the workers of the world, and at the same time, is a common holiday for workers in the North and the South.

Greeting this day, we send this open letter to you, the South Korean workers, our closest class brothers.

In retrospect, we workers in the North and South, despite being of the same ancestry and being compatriots, have lived under different systems and circumstances without meeting each other or hearing from each other for the past 40 years of the country's and nation's division.

National division has brought us a lamentable reality in which we cannot even celebrate May Day together, the traditional holiday of the workers of the world. This misery and pain we suffer because of the division of the country and the nation are anything but a fate imposed on us.

South Korean workers' organizations, including the National Council of Workers' Movement Organizations, have recently declared May Day as the labor day and have decided to hold various functions to celebrate this day. This is very natural.

As the significant day of May approaches, which the workers both in the North and the South will celebrate, our hearts are being directed toward the workers in the South, and we are surging with ardent wishes to celebrate the day at the same place with you.

South Korean workers, however high the barriers of distrust and confrontation between the North and South are, there exist no barriers in the hearts of our workers. Our minds and will are one, and our aspirations and goals are also one on the road for the country and the nation.

Our hearts always surge with common will and self-awakening for national reunification, prosperity, and development.

We workers are the mightiest and most dignified people who create all of society's material wealth and who open a new chapter of history through industrious and diligent labor. Indeed, there is no word in the world that is more august and proud than the working class.

Having always taken the lead along the path for social progress and reform, our working class should work as the main force in the way for national reconciliation, unity, and reunification.

If we sit together on the occasion of May Day, there is no question that we can display before all the people the sense of firm solidarity and unyielding strength of the Korean working class, which is united in a single desire and aspiration for reunification.

A historic meeting between the workers of the North and South will bring hope for reunification to the pained hearts of the fellow countrymen in a divided country and will vigorously encourage them to struggle for national reunification.

We workers should visit and meet with each other. Through meeting together we should thaw the frozen North-South relations by the affection of blood relatives and build a house called reunification in which all fellow countrymen can live together.

Since we workers have exceptional fists and a weapon called unity at our disposal, how can we not come and go along the road to a meeting, the road to reunification, which we ourselves must open and broaden with our own strength, and how can we remain a spectator to the wall of division?

Through struggle, let us, the working class, open the road that is blocked by the national splittists who stand with bayonets in hand, and let us take the lead in coming and

going along that road. Let us meet with each other to share a joyful embrace and join forces for reunification and open the road to reunification.

Proceeding from such a desire, we cordially propose to you, the National Council of Labor Movement Organizations [NCLMO], the following:

First, we propose that while holding commemorative events in Pyongyang and Seoul, respectively, on the upcoming May Day, a large South Korean workers' delegates sent by the NCLMO participate in the event held in Pyongyang, and a large number of workers' delegates from the North sent by our GFTUK participate in the function held in Seoul.

Second, we propose that, on the occasion of May Day, festival meetings be held in Pyongyang and Seoul attended by workers' delegates from the North and South.

Third, we propose that a working contact be conducted with the participation of five workers' delegates from the North and South, respectively, at the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission conference room in Panmunjom on 10 April to discuss above issues.

We express our hope that you will respond affirmatively to this proposal of ours.

The persons in authority in South Korea should guarantee all manner of conditions and conveniences so as to make the historic meeting between workers in the North and South bear wonderful fruit through its smooth realization.

At the same time, we express our conviction that the political parties, all groups, and figures from all walks of life in South Korea will spare no positive support and backing for the realization of the May Day joint commemorative events and festival meetings of the workers in the North and South.

[Signed] The GFTUK Central Committee

[Dated] 31 March 1989

Multisided Civilian Dialogues Supported

SK3103053489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0517 GMT
31 Mar 89

[Text] *Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA)*—Papers here today support the five-point joint statement for the many-sided development of civilian-level dialogues between the North and the South which was adopted at the joint meeting of the political parties and organizations of the northern half of the Republic.

The author of a signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The joint statement of the political parties and organizations is a timely patriotic step to accelerate the national unity and the reunification of the country by many-sidedly developing the civilian-level dialogues among the people of all walks of life in the North and the South.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"This year we should actively facilitate the phase of the present situation which is developing favourably for national reunification and thus make substantial progress in ensuring peace in the country and hastening its peaceful reunification."

Now the situation within and without is changing in favour of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Public figures from all walks of life and organizations in the North and the South are calling for having dialogues and contacts with each other and advancing various useful initiatives conducive to the peace and reunification of the country.

But the No Tae-u group of South Korea which does not want national unity and reunification is openly cracking down on public figures of all strata and organizations of South Korea who want to have dialogue with us, clamouring about the "unified channel of dialogues", and, at the same time, breaking up them, interfering by all vicious methods. Developments urgently call upon the people of all walks of life in the North and the South to more broadly and more actively take part in the dialogue for reunification to open the way for reunification.

The reunification of Korea must be realised peacefully through dialogues and negotiations between the North and the South.

North-South dialogues can make a substantial success when they are held in a broad way not only between authorities of both sides but also on civilian-level.

To many-sidedly develop civilian-level dialogues between the North and the South is not to cause any "division" or "confusion" but is a good way to promote the national reconciliation, unity and the reunification of the country.

North-South dialogues should contribute to the peace and reunification of the country and the common interests of the nation.

The reunification of the country is an important question related to the destiny of the whole nation. Accordingly, North-South dialogues should be dialogues for reunification and dialogues conforming to the common interests of the nation on all accounts.

The entire Korean people are responsible for the solution of the reunification question of our country. No one can rule out the popular masses, the subject of reunification, or monopolize the debate on reunification and dialogues for reunification.

The South Korean authorities are advocating only the "talks between authorities". This is a self-opinionated anti-national criminal act of disregarding the nationwide character of the national reunification question and ignoring the popular masses.

If the South Korean puppets are truly willing to sit with us and have dialogues for reunification, they must give up at once the treacherous criminal act of suppressing at the point of the bayonet the South Korean people who are trying to have contacts and dialogues with us, prattling about the anachronistic "government"-controlled dialogue" and guarantee all conditions for the people to freely participate in the dialogues for reunification.

DFRF, CPRF Denounce Suppression in South
SK2903214589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 29 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] held a joint meeting today in connection with a grave situation created by the South Korean authorities who are intensifying an anti-communist offensive against the democratic forces calling for independence, democracy and reunification, which places South Korea virtually under martial law.

The joint meeting denounced the No Tae-u group for its criminal moves to bring back South Korea to the period of the "yusin" dictatorship and to the dark period of the "Fifth Republic" and adopted a statement to make the present situation in South Korea known at home and abroad.

Some time ago, the traitor No Tae-u called a so-called "meeting of ministers related to security" and wove a plot to harshly suppress the patriotic forces calling for independence, democracy and reunification, labelling them as "left-leaning pro-communist forces". The puppet police headquarters also called a "meeting of the city and provincial police chiefs" throughout South Korea and ordered them to "strictly deal" with the activities of democratic organizations including those of dissidents, students and workers.

The puppet clique ordered the police to ferret out all the "radical organizations" and "underground organizations", prevent the "flood of books" lauding the *chuche* idea and "block at the initial stage" demonstrations of people and allowed the riot police to use weapons to this end.

The fascist offensive launched by the No Tae-u group shows that "democratisation" advertised by the group is a lie and hypocrisy and an era of a more cruel fascist suppressive rule, a dark rule, has come to South Korea, the statement says, and adding:

The No Tae-u group, in a bid to prop up its anti-popular, military fascist rule, is scheming to punish those who demand national independence, social democracy and the country's reunification on charges of "plotting to overthrow the system" and "causing social confusion" by invoking a suppressive order little different from martial law.

What cannot be overlooked still more is that the puppets have cracked down on the South Korean people, linking them with us, and desperately inciting national antagonism and confrontation. They have recently banned all activities introducing the great *chuche* idea and the reality of the DPRK and barred people of all walks of life in South Korea even from having contact and dialogue with us. This is another anti-national crime and an anti-reunification act.

If they take issue with the idea of ours, talking about dialogue with us, and punish people introducing our reality, clamouring about reunification with us, how can they lead such dialogue to a success and with whom are they going to negotiate over reunification?

The step for a wholesale crackdown taken by the South Korean puppets against the patriotic democratic forces is aimed to bridge over the serious crisis of the tottering colonial fascist rule in South Korea, hamper reunification and prolong their fascist rule at the point of the bayonet.

The puppets try to check the massive action of the people and prolong their dictatorship through fascist offensive. This, however, will result only in precipitating their own destruction.

Daily Decries South 'Suppressive Forces'
SK3103102789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 31 Mar 89

[*"Trend of Times Cannot Be Checked"*—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today denounces the No Tae-u group for mobilizing anti-communist fascist tools and suppressive forces in a bloody suppressive operation at the bidding of U.S. imperialism.

The political news analyst says:

The puppets are now committing such anti-national and anti-reunification crimes as banning all activities introducing the great *chuche* idea and the reality of the northern half of Korea and incriminating those who intend to have contact and dialogue with the North by

invoking the anti-communist fascist law. The fascist clique not only checked the northward trip of a delegation of "Chonminnyon" to participate in preliminary talks for the convocation of a nationwide meeting but also blocked at the point of the bayonet the student talks between the North and the South to discuss the participation of South Korean youth and students in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and a preliminary contact for the convocation of a meeting of Korean writers in the North and the South and abroad.

The No group has now cast off the mask of "democracy" and "reunification" and taken a wholesale fascist offensive against the democratic forces demanding independence, democracy and reunification. This is a de facto proclamation of martial law to prop up the colonial fascist ruling system shaking to its very foundation and keep and prolong the military dictatorial "government" and an unpardonable treachery to perpetuate the division of the country and the nation against national reconciliation, dialogue and reunification.

Traitor No's anti-communist fascist moves betray the falsehood and hypocrisy of his "June 29 commitments to democracy" and his "July 7 declaration" allegedly calling for "mutual exchange" and "free travel" and his brazen-faced nature as a political swindler, a fascist plotter who employs every possible tactics to prolong his remaining days of political life and dictatorship.

Political tricks and bayonet rule do not work among the awakened people of South Korea.

The struggle for independence, democracy and reunification in South Korea is gaining in scope and strength to be a massive movement embracing people of all strata and it has become a trend of the times which nothing can check or turn back.

South People Study Kim Chong-il's Work

SK3103051689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 31 Mar 89*

[Text] *Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA)*—South Korean people are making a deep study of "On the Chuche Idea," a historical work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, with strong desire to arm themselves mentally with the chuche idea.

A professor in Seoul said: The work is an immortal encyclopedia which has formulated the great ideological and theoretical feats of General Kim Il-song on the highest scientific and theoretical level, systematized the chuche idea in an integral whole and developed it in depth from a new angle.

A Chondoist resident in Chonju, North Cholla Province, had this to say:

Mr. Kim Chong-il's work "On the Chuche Idea," the greatest of the famous books, expounds the profound philosophical principle and socio-historical principle of the chuche idea with gem-like wise words and the fundamentals for their realisation lucidly.

A student of Kangwon University in South Korea said at a meeting of an underground study circle:

The worth of a true life and a bright future lie in taking the chuche idea as a maxim, remaining loyal to the intention of Mr. Kim Chong-il.

An inhabitant of Pusan emphatically said after studying "On the Chuche Idea:"

President Kim Il-song who founded the chuche idea and Mr. Kim Chong-il who is carrying forward and developing it are distinguished great men who top the list in world history.

At a seminar on the chuche idea held by students of various universities in Kwanak District, Seoul, a student Kim said:

The intelligence and conscience in the present time can be estimated as true only when one is armed thoroughly with the idea of Mr. Kim Chong-il.

Cheney's Remarks on 'Star Wars' Denounced

SK3103054089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0530 GMT 31 Mar 89*

[Text] *Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA)*—U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney Tuesday strongly urged the execution of the space war program to spell another nuclear scourge to mankind, according to a report.

In his NBC television appearance he contended that the "Star Wars" program must hold an important place in the U.S. military policy under the Bush administration as in the Reagan days, he said he would remain a staunch defender of this program.

Drivelling about something like the "potential" of the "Star Wars" program, he blared that its realisation would increase the U.S. "deterrent power" and put spurs to the modernisation of the ground-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

This bellicose outburst of Cheney was an open declaration of a very provocative and high-handed design that came when socialist countries were taking one active step after another for peace and disarmament and the anti-war, anti-nuclear movement is gaining strength in capitalist countries.

The "Star Wars" program came under fire in the world and in the political and public circles of the United States itself for its anachronistic aggressive and adventurous nature for expanding the nuclear arms race to the outerspace.

Yet, Cheney, who was seated at the post of defense secretary not long ago, dared cry freely for the heinous plan to impose a nuclear holocaust on mankind. This clearly shows how desperately the Bush administration is running about today in its bid for world supremacy and stepping up preparations for a new war of aggression.

Tanabe-Led JSP Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang
SK3103055889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0554 GMT
31 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) led by Makoto Tanabe, ex-secretary general of the JSP and member of the House of Representatives, arrived here today.

It was met at the airport by members of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Yong-sun, a department director of the WPK Central Committee, and Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions; Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

Japan Allegedly Trying To Revive Militarism
SK3103055689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0548 GMT
31 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA)—The Japanese Education Ministry on March 28 issued a new instruction of making it a rule to hoist the "sun flag" and sing the "national anthem" at all important functions including entrance and graduation ceremonies of elementary and secondary schools in Japan. And the Japanese Defence Agency is reportedly deliberating on the change of the military titles of the "Self-Defence Forces" with those of the former imperial army from 1991.

Branding this as a step to revive militarism in the ideological domain and establish a wartime system, as a downright challenge to the Asian people and a dangerous plan to resuscitate the old colonial empire, NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary says:

The idea of worshipping the "emperor" at present constitutes the part and parcel of the militarist and revanchist idea in Japan. The rightwing reactionary forces which seized state power in Japan intend to actively use the "emperor" to revive militarism and execute their policy of aggression and war. They scheme to rehabilitate the "empire-style" state system like before the Second

World War and thereby hasten the fascistization and militarization of the socio-political life and mobilize people for a war of aggression by dint of strongarm policy.

The new instruction of the Japanese Education Ministry is aimed at further inciting the idea of worshipping the "emperor" among the members of the new generation.

The deliberation on the change of the military titles of the "Self-Defence Forces" with those of the imperial army is also intended to establish a wartime system whereby they may be sent to shambles of war with ease.

Facts show that the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are trying to take the road to war with the aim of gratifying their old dream of "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere."

If they set out on the road of aggression again, ignoring the lessons of history and the changed realities, the Japanese reactionaries would be unable to escape their own destruction.

Qi Yuanjing-Led PRC Delegation Arrives
SK3103104989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT
31 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA)—A Chinese Government delegation headed by Qi Yuanjing, minister of metallurgical industry of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang on March 31.

It was met at the airport by Chairman of the External Economy Commission Kim Tal-hyon and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Wen Yezhan.

The Administration Council hosted a party for the delegation in the evening.

Plenary Session of 13th Youth Festival Held
SK3003160089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT
30 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA)—The plenary session of the fourth meeting of the International Preparatory Committee [IPC] of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was held at the People's Palace of Culture on March 30.

It adopted as the agenda of the meeting the report of the permanent commission of the international preparatory committee for the festival on the work done, the treasurer's report on the international solidarity fund, the exchange of views on the festival preparatory work at national, regional and international levels since the 3rd IPC meeting and on the future development of the festival movement, the discussion and adoption of the detailed festival programme, the date and venue of the 5th IPC meeting, the adoption of the final document, etc.

Angles Thierry, coordinator of the permanent commission of the international preparatory committee of the festival, delivered a report on the work done by the IPC of the festival.

Noting that the preparatory work for the festival has been stepped up on the national, regional and international scale since the third meeting of the international preparatory committee, he said that the interest in the festival is growing further among the youth of the world.

He said more than 120 national preparatory committees have been established today and they are carrying on brisk preparations for the first festival to be held in Asia.

He informed the session of the work done by the permanent commission in Pyongyang after it was formed at the third meeting of the IPC in Berlin.

According to him, five bureaus have been established and are active: The Bureau of Liaison, the Bureau of Programme, the Bureau of the Press and Information, the Bureau of Material Assistance, and the Bureau of Finance.

The permanent commission has discussed the political themes of the festival and the basic structures of the function programmes.

At the thematic centers, National Committees and Regional and International Organisations will conduct on a grand scale diversified activities beside discussion on the given themes.

In all other centers, gatherings, visits and other events envisaged in the programme will take place.

The anti-imperialist tribunal, a special event, will be open for several days. There young delegates will denounce the crimes committed by imperialism.

A bazaar of solidarity will be opened, which will be a good place of get-together and fraternity.

In the mass activity, all the delegates will take part in a torch procession of tens of thousands of men and women for peace and disarmament.

In the festivity the youths will chant the slogan "Let us establish a new international economic order!" and sing loudly songs of the peoples who have fallen victims to neo-colonialism.

Pyongyang will turn into a vast plaza of grand politico-cultural concert which will merge the struggle of peoples with their culture.

The National Clubs will be an integral part of festival programme according to decisions of the permanent commission.

Noting that the Korean Preparatory Committee and the Korean youth are mobilised as one man in the construction of the festival objects, he said: This meeting will provide an important open chance to the permanent commission and the Korean Preparatory Committee for the exchange of opinions and views on the programme of the festival events.

He was followed on the rostrum by Janos Fehervari, treasurer of the permanent commission of the international preparatory committee for the festival, who made a report on the international solidarity fund.

He informed the IPC of the financial matters in the preparation of the festival, the work which has been done so far, the present financial situation and future tasks.

Recalling that the International Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS at its 2nd meeting adopted an appeal to the progressive national, international and regional organisations of the world to render financial aid to the organizing of the festival, to establish an international solidarity fund, he said: In various countries there are different actions organized to raise money and to contribute it to the solidarity fund.

He proposed that the final communique of this meeting should once again underline the aim and the importance of the international solidarity fund and call upon the progressive youth organizations, international and inter-governmental organisations as well as personalities to support the successful holding of the 13th festival with financial means.

Then discussions began on the agenda items.

Delegates of the Ugandan, Togolese, French and Swedish national preparatory committees spoke at the plenary session today.

The session continues.

Kim Il-song Sends Message to PDRY Official
SK2903233289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 29 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of sympathy to Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], in connection with a loss of human lives and materials caused by flood in some areas of the country.

The message expressed the belief that the Democratic Yemeni Government and people will recover from the flood damages and stabilize the life of the inhabitants in the afflicted areas as early as possible.

Paper Stresses Increase in Production of Steel
SK3003233089 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 2120 GMT 28 Mar 89

[NODONG SINMUN 29 March editorial: "Let Us Effect New Innovation in the Production of Steel"]

[Text] Our people are now vigorously waging a struggle for the victorious 200-day campaign and for the fulfillment of the economic task for this year. To further expand success in this rewarding struggle, we must drastically increase the production of steel.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: We can say that producing steel in large quantities is a key factor for improving the overall people's economy of the country.

The metal industry is the backbone of a self-reliant economy, and iron and machines are the king of industry. We should have an active metal industry and abundant steel to accelerate production and construction in all sectors of the people's economy.

Completing the major construction projects as soon as possible as demanded by the party, speeding up the development of the machine tool and electronic and automation industry, and accelerating the introduction of heavy duty railway and increasing the production of rolling stock all depend upon the production of steel.

At present, when we are waging a struggle to end the 200-day campaign victoriously, steel is needed more than ever before on all the battle sites. The functionaries and working people of the metal industrial sector should be well aware that speeding up socialist construction today largely depends upon the production of steel and should effect new great innovation in production. Important here is to wage the struggle with a spirit and attitude such as those demonstrated by the working class of Kangson during the time of chollima. During the time of chollima, the working class of Kangson created a miracle of producing 120,000 tons of steel plates from the blooming mill with 60,000 ton capacity when the party asked them to increase the production of steel by 10,000 tons. This is an outstanding example of brilliantly implementing the party's demand, making it an absolute struggle target. If one works with this attitude, one will be able to attain any and all targets.

The target of steel production set by the party is a high target to speed up socialist economic construction. Now, when a burdensome target is set, is the time for the producers of steel to work with the same struggle spirit and work style as the working class of Kangson had during the time after the war. The functionaries and working people in the steel production sector should fulfill the steel production target for this year set by the

party without fail with endless loyalty to the party and demonstrating unequalled devotion and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

Kim Chaek Iron Complex shares a significant portion of the steel production of the country. The working class and functionaries of this complex should be aware of the party's great expectations of them and redouble their efforts to continuously increase production.

Innovation in steel production is largely the responsibility and role of the guiding functionaries of this sector. The guiding functionaries of the metal industrial sector are assigned to the important guardpost of the revolution with the party's great confidence in them. The mission given to the functionaries of this sector is a very important and responsible one to realize our party's leadership in socialist construction. The functionaries of the steel production sector should be deeply aware of their heavy responsibility for the party and the revolution, properly organize and mobilize the masses as required by the Taean work system, plan and supervise the economic organizational work, and carry out the militant task set by the party under all conditions.

Important to economic organizational work is grasping the key points for normalizing production at a high level and thrusting forward with it. The functionaries should see through all the key points of production with innovative views, grasp the overall aspects of production, set up measures with a view to the future, to ensure production at a high level. In particular, they should place emphasis on the work of managing facilities and supplying materials, ensure that facilities are checked and repaired in a timely manner, and thoroughly establish measures for the supply of raw materials, fuel, and electricity.

Increasing production by saving raw materials, fuel, and electricity is the consistent demand of the party, and this is the work on which the functionaries of the metal industrial sector should place emphasis. The functionaries of this sector should attach importance to the qualitative target of production, conduct organizing production in such a way as to lower the standard of material consumption per unit of product to the maximum level, and place particularly major emphasis on the work of increasing production with fewer raw materials and other materials and less electricity. At the same time, the guiding functionaries of the metal industrial sector should conduct well and responsibly the organizational work to complete the ongoing capacity expansion projects and repair work as soon as possible.

The innovative success in steel production can only be realized with the active support of related sectors. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught on mutual assistance and active cooperation among the metal, power, and coal industries and the transport sector. The sectors and units of these industries should assist well the metal industry on the principle of collectivism so that the

iron works and steel mills can continuously increase their production. In particular, the mining industrial sector and other relevant sectors and units should more highly heat up the blaze of concerted innovation and responsibly produce and supply the iron ore concentrate, coal, electricity, and other raw materials, fuel, energies, and materials. The transport sector should conduct the transport organization well, in conformity with the characteristics of the metal industry, which has more goods and materials to be transported than any other sector, and carry out transport work satisfactorily.

Musan Mining Complex has an important task of supplying iron ore concentrate. The functionaries, working people, and builders of Musan Mining Complex should accelerate and complete the capacity expansion project as soon as possible, and by drastically increasing ore concentrate, they should carry out their responsibility for the production of steel. Scrap iron is the important raw material for the production of steel. A major reserve for rapidly increasing steel is effective work in collecting scrap iron. All sectors and units of the people's economy should more actively conduct the work of collecting scrap iron as a mass movement and send more scrap iron to the iron works and steel mills. Plants and enterprises are the greatest source of available scrap iron. The plants and enterprises should invigorate the masses to find all sources of scrap iron, and by boldly disposing the useless machine facilities in conformity with the continual replacement of machine facilities with the development of science and technology, they should make them available as scrap iron.

The steel front is an important front that should open a new road of advancement in the general march today. The working class and functionaries of the steel production sector should redouble their efforts and effect new innovation in production so that they can actively contribute to attaining the victory in the 200-day campaign, fulfilling the militant task for this year ahead of schedule, and speeding up socialist construction.

*** Upholding Dictum of 14th Plenum of 6th WPK**
41100009 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean
11 Jan 89 p 1

[Editorial: "Let's Raise Machine Tool, Electronics, and Automation Industries to a New, Higher Standard"]

[Text] In his New Year's message, our great leader Comrade Kim Il-song proposed as a priority objective the development of the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries.

Our great leader Comrade Kim Il-song issued the following instruction to us: "The recently held 14th Plenum of the 6th WPK Central Committee [Workers Party of Korea] has indicated the clear direction and means of

quickly furthering the machine tool, electronics and automation industries, which is a key ingredient in achieving a technological revolution and building a socialist economy."

Modernization of these industries is urgently needed in building our socialist economy; this is in line with the trend worldwide.

The task of building a socialist economy in our country has entered an advanced stage of development, and a comprehensive technological restructuring of the people's economy is being forcefully implemented under the Third 7-Year Plan.

To achieve both the technological restructuring of the people's economy at a higher standard and a full socialist victory, it is necessary to accelerate the machine tool, electronics and automation industries. The advancement of these industries will raise the technological standard of the our economy, which in turn will bring about an increase in our productivity and improve quality. By strengthening the material basis designed for the ultimate socialist victory, automation will also hasten the time when our country will join the ranks of the economically advanced nations in the world.

This is the age of electronics and robots where advanced electronic techniques enable precise control of machine tools and automation of production processes by robots. We can continue to raise the productivity of our country only by automating and robotizing the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries following the worldwide trend and by importing related production technologies. Then we will make secure the communist base of our society. By doing so, the century-long dream of our workers to be free of hard physical labor and enjoy a life of plenty will be realized.

In recognition of such legitimate needs, our party has been stressing for some time the advancement of machine tool, electronics, and automation industries. At the 14th plenum of the 6th party Central Committee specific directions and the means for accelerating progress in these fields were put forth.

This year is an extremely important period in implementing the goals and tasks issued at this plenary session. The decisive accomplishment of this year's goals will be indispensable to improving the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries, bringing them up to worldwide standards and achieving the party's objective of injecting a qualitative leap in the economic development of our country.

Efficient management of the economic organizational structuring is a prerequisite to accelerating the advancement of the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries.

Our party has already specified its goals for and the means of achieving progress in the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries. Whether or not these goals can be achieved will depend on how effectively our workers tackle the task of economic organizational structuring. Our workers need to make efficient use of the available resources of the machine tool industry and scientific technology. They also need to identify the specific items needed by the people and then increase the production of these items while improving their quality as well. Efforts should be made to increase dramatically the production of precision control machines and robots along with the increased manufacturing of electronic components and automation units including direct circuits and electronic computers. The State Administration Council, pertinent committees and departments, and the plants and businesses in these fields, should coordinate all details necessary to achieving this years goals. Their efforts should be pushed forward in a revolutionary manner until the goals are fully achieved.

A key element of the economic organizational structuring is making effective use of the available potential resources.

The machine tool, electronics, and automation industries of our country possess enormous production potential. Our party is requesting that the available production potential be fully utilized to increase the production of machine tools and electronic products. Workers in these fields will need to improve the production organization and command structure and ensure a continuous smooth supply of materials to the manufacturing plants in order to normalize production at a higher level of standards. By doing so, the workers will contribute toward producing high-quality speciality machines, automatic and semiautomatic machine tools, and robots. Our people's economy require these products, and it is the duty of our workers to ensure a steady supply of such highly demanded products. Plants and enterprises need to improve their technological management of the manufacturing process and ensure a timely supply of raw materials and parts, improving the quality of machine tools and electronic products.

It is important at this point in time to push forward the projects of the technological reconstruction of plants and the enhancement of production potential with a sense of urgency.

Rapid progress in scientific technology and the increasing demand for more and better electronic products call for increased productivity in these fields. The State Administration Council, pertinent committees and departments should increase their investment in the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries and also concentrate on building a strengthened basis for producing digital precision control machines, integrated circuits, and electronic computers. Specifically, all

efforts should be coordinated to create optimal conditions that will ensure an early completion of major projects such as the construction of the integrated circuit plant, the 3 April Plant, and the 5 October Automation Plant.

Modernization of existing plants is critical to increased productivity and improved quality. We need to supplement and modernize deficient parts of the production process of existing plants and install digital precision control devices. We should continue to upgrade the technological standards and adopt a coordinated production system.

We need to start a revolution in tool production, and strengthen the production basis of electronic parts and hydraulic tools so that there will be a decisive increase in the production of various tools, hydraulic machines, pure metals, precision alloys, and high-purity reagents.

Specialization and concentration in production are an important means of advancing the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries.

Only through specialization and concentration in production can we achieve savings in materials and labor, increase the facilities utilization rate, and raise the technical capability of workers which would result in the improvement of product quality. Based on a detailed analysis of the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries, we need to accomplish the modernization and concentration in the forging, press, plating, and die industries, and the production of hydraulic tools, electronic components and accessories.

Advanced technology is being actively introduced in the fields of machine tool, electronics, and automation industries, and for that reason one cannot expect timely progress in those fields without the benefit of modern scientific technology. Research organizations in these fields should concentrate their efforts in solving the technological problems that arise in either increasing the production of digital control devices, electronic computers, integrated circuits, and robots, and further the independence of machine tool, electronics, and automation industries. They should further make an effort to actively import advanced technology.

In addition, it is necessary to increase both the variety and quality of machine tools, robots, electronic devices, and electronic parts through improved designing in the fields of machine tool, electronics, and automation industries.

Scientific research projects can achieve their objectives only through active cooperation with manufacturers. Under close cooperation with manufacturers, scientific research outfits should foster creative mutual assistance and solve scientific/technological problems that arise in

the progress of the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries, while manufacturing units should be prepared to adopt and apply the results of scientific research on a timely basis.

This year, the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries have lofty objectives to achieve. Having embraced the objectives issued by the party and started this year's march, workers and laborers in these fields should renew their sense of ownership, self-reliance, and indefatigable effort and march forward with a spirit of revolution. The workers and laborers in these fields should renew their resolve to wage a steady campaign to achieve the goals of the party that are intended to raise the standards of the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries.

In achieving the goals of our party, it is important to properly organize and mobilize the populace.

Party organizations and workers in the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries should explain to the populace the directives our great leader Comrade Kim Il-song enunciated in his New Year's message and at the 14th plenum of the 6th party Central Committee.

The lofty objectives assigned to the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries for this year require that party organizations and workers tackle their tasks in a revolutionary manner. Recognizing their heavy responsibility to the party and revolution, party and economic administration workers in these fields should arouse the people by political means, and establish self-sacrificing examples so that production may be normalized with higher standards and a new production capacity created. Party organizations need to strengthen their collective leadership in response to the needs created by the industries. Economic leader-workers should make innovative plans for to aid in the progress of the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries, and assist workers with enthusiasm, courage, and dependability. When these requirements are satisfied, there is bound to be a decisive turnaround in the progress of the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries this year.

*** Increase Robot Production**

41100011 *Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean*
13 Jan 89 p 1

[Article by Tong Song-chong: "The Production of Robots Is Forcefully Accelerated"; "Members of the Three Revolutions Teams in North Hamgyong Province"]

[Text] Upholding the militant tasks set forth by the great leader in his New Year's message, and the intentions of the party, the working-class and members of the Three Revolutions Teams in North Hamgyong Province are forcefully accelerating the production of robots.

In particular, members of the Three Revolutions Teams, highly upholding the party's policy of developing the machine tool, the electronic and automation industries, are automating and robotizing the production processes. In this way they are introducing the flexible production system, and accelerating the production of robots with an objective of producing a greater number of robots of various kinds.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It is imperative for us to quickly increase the variety and the number of machine tools and to improve their quality in conformity with the demands of the national economy. We can do this by effectively mobilizing and utilizing the existing firm foundation and scientific technological resources of the machine tool industry, and thereby produce a greater number of modern digital control machine tools and robots."

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has been successfully implementing the lofty will of the great leader, has set forth militant tasks designed for the Three Revolutions Teams to produce robots in great numbers and he has provided all the conditions to carry out the tasks.

Our workers hope that they will be able to automate and robotize production processes by developing the machine tool, electronic and automation industries by the end of this century. They hope to develop our national economy by leaps and bounds by widely introducing the flexible production system. Then they will fully enjoy an affluent and happy life by thoroughly liberating themselves from difficult and hard labor; and it is the party's high hope that this will become a reality. Members of the province's Three Revolutions Teams, who are upholding that lofty hope with all their hearts, are together launching their struggle to produce more robots in their respective units. In the struggle designed to produce robots, members of the Three Revolutions Teams in the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the Songjin Steel Works Complex, the Chongjin Machine Tool Plant, and the Chongjin Enameled Ironware Plant, have set examples. They have effectively mobilized and utilized, from the beginning, the existing firm foundation and scientific and technological resources of the machine industry, and in this way produced many kinds of robots in a short period of time.

On the basis of such an accomplishment as this, the provincial authorities conducted a workshop to demonstrate robots produced in various units to members of the Three Revolutions Teams. Through this process, and with faith, the members of the Three Revolutions Teams vigorously began the production of robots in conjunction with the working class.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il oversaw the extensive production of robots by the members of the Three Revolutions Teams and praised these workers. He actively supported their bold initiative, and taught them methods to guarantee the required conditions.

Endlessly encouraged by the party's great faith in, and expectations of them, the members of the Three Revolutions Teams in the province are now stepping up the production of robots more vigorously. Those plants and business enterprises of the concerned units are giving active support to their bold initiative and guaranteeing required conditions.

Thus the production of robots is vigorously being launched in 87 units in the province.

*** Priority Automation Measures**

41100014 *Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean*
21 Jan 89 p 1

[Article by Yi Chi-yong: "Provincial (Directly Administered City) Party Committees Hold Plenums To Discuss Ways To Thoroughly Implement the Teachings of Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Given at the 14th Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee and the Decision of the Plenum"]

[Text] Recently, provincial (directly administered city) party committees held plenums.

These plenums were attended by full and candidate members of each provincial (directly administered city) party committee.

Provincial (directly administered city) party audit committee members were also present.

Also sitting in were party and administrative economic functionaries of organizations at the provincial (directly administered city), municipal, and county (district) levels and of important factories and enterprises.

The provincial (directly administered city) party plenums discussed ways to thoroughly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings at the 14th Plenum of the Sixth WPK Central Committee and the decision of the plenum, and ways to insure the success of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students by mobilizing the whole party, the whole country, and all the people.

At each plenum, a report on the first agenda item was delivered, followed by discussions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"By effectively mobilizing and utilizing the sound foundations of the machine industry and the scientific and technological forces already put in place, we should produce modern numerical control [NC] machine tools

and robots on a grand scale, while rapidly increasing the varieties and quantities of machine tools and improving their quality to suit the demands of the national economy. At the same time, we should lay the firm material foundations of the electronics and automation industries and drastically increase the production of various kinds of electronic components, automation gauges and instruments, including integrated circuits and computers."

Active development of the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries is an important task to modernize the national economy and accelerate socialist economic construction.

It was pointed out at each provincial party plenum that with scientific insight into the importance of the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries in the development of the national economy, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, at each period and stage of development of the revolution, has set clear goals for the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries and methods for reaching these goals, and by wisely leading the struggle to implement them, has achieved prodigious results.

At the plenums, concrete measures to rapidly develop the machine tool industry were discussed.

The provincial party plenums recognized that the modernization of the national economy is in itself the modernization of technical provisions and that to modernize technical provisions, it is imperative to develop the machine tool industry. On the basis of this recognition, it was pointed out that the machine tool industry should put efforts into the production of NC machine tools and robots, quickly increase the production of various kinds of automatic and semiautomatic machine tools and large-size and special-purpose machine tools, and modernize all-purpose machine tools currently being produced.

Importantly, the Pyongyang municipal party plenum and the North Pyongan Provincial party plenum discussed questions such as how to build an NC machine production base in the 5 October Automation Complex and insure the necessary conditions for the production of various NC instruments, including NC machine tools and robots, and how to rapidly increase the production of gear cutting machines and grinders and to introduce a flexible manufacturing system [FMS] in the 3 April Factory first.

In addition, the plenums also discussed ways to modernize the process of production by accelerating the technological remodeling of machine tool factories, specialize and integrate the production of casting, and actively introduce forged molding and press forging, as well as ways to increase the output of tools and actively promote the use of hydraulic pressure in plant machinery by boosting the production of hydraulic equipment.

Importantly, the plenums also discussed the question of developing the electronics and automation industries.

It was noted at the plenums that to produce modern machine tools such as NC machine tools and robots in great quantities, it is imperative to produce various kinds of electronic components, such as IC's, and electronic devices on a grand scale by developing the electronics and automation industries. On this basis, concrete measures were discussed to strengthen the self-supportability and the chuche character of the electronics and automation industries by further consolidating production bases for electronic products.

The South Pyongan, North Pyongan, and Chagang provincial party plenums discussed ways to firmly consolidate the IC and computer production bases and modernize their production facilities.

At the plenums, serious discussions were held concerning measures to decisively increase various kinds of electronic products for daily use, such as television sets, electronic calculators, and tape recorders to meet the ever increasing demand of the people for these electronic products.

Importantly, the plenums also discussed how to strengthen scientific research work, and design and technical personnel training work for the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries.

The plenums, importantly, also discussed the question of improving economic organizational work designed to rapidly develop the machine tool, electronic, and automation industries.

The plenums also discussed the question of stepping up partywide guidance for the machine tool, electronic, and automation industries.

At the plenums, it was pointed out that strengthening partywide guidance to the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries is an important requirement in rapidly developing these industries. It was stressed that party organizations should plan, organize, and vigorously conduct organizational political work among party members and workers in order to explain the importance of these industries to them, and imbue them with the instructions given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 14th Plenum of the Sixth WPK Central Committee on rapidly developing the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industries, so that they might implement these instructions thoroughly and unconditionally.

It was pointed out at the plenums that party organizations should thoroughly establish the collective leadership system of the party committees to suit the demands of the Taean work system and actively assist and bolster

leading economic functionaries so that they could work out bold strategies to develop the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries and push these strategies on a big scale.

At the plenums, it was stressed that all party organizations should encourage party members and workers to give full play to mass heroism in the task of developing the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries. This should be done in response to the militant party call "Let one and all live and struggle heroically!" and to vigorously carry out the movement to win the Flag of the Three Revolutions and the movement to learn from the examples of unsung heroes, so that party members and workers could be actively organized and mobilized in a heroic struggle to achieve mass innovations.

It was pointed out at the plenums that party organizations should step up ideological indoctrination work among functionaries so that they can achieve continual innovations, and advance with intense loyalty to the party and the leader. To enable them to do this, they must have a spirit of infinite devotion to the country and people, an indomitable fighting spirit, and revolutionary ethos, so that they can actively launch into the development of the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries.

At the plenums, the conviction was expressed that given the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, plus a heroic working class united with one mind around the party and the leader, a new great upswing will take place in the efforts to rapidly develop the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries.

At each plenum, there was a report on the second agenda item, followed by discussions.

At the plenums, the important meaning of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, the first such event ever to be held in Asia, was emphasized, and it was pointed out that party and workers' organizations should pay more attention to insuring the success of the festival.

It was stressed at the plenums that in advance of the festival, ideological indoctrination work should be carried out among party members and workers in a substantive manner so that they can launch into preparations for the festival as befits these who have mastered revolutionary self-confidence and national pride.

The plenums also discussed ways to insure the adequate material and technical conditions for the successful staging of the festival, and to step up political organizational work designed to clean and fix up the streets and villages.

The plenums adopted pertinent decisions.

South Korea

Rev Mun Ik-hwan 'Likely' To Return 4 April

SK3103062989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0621 GMT
31 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 31 (YONHAP)—The Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, a prominent South Korean dissident, who has stirred a furor with his unauthorized trip to North Korea and meeting with Kim Il-song, is likely to return around April 4, an informed government source said Friday.

"Mun's return route is not precisely known, but the government will not allow him to enter South Korea through the truce village of Panmunjom," the source said. Mun reportedly wants to return home via the truce village in the Demilitarized Zone dividing South and North Korea.

"Security authorities are taking measures in preparation for a unilateral action by Rev. Mun despite the government's resolute decision," he said.

Mun is expected to leave Pyongyang next week as he has almost completed the purpose of his trip and his passport expires on April 14.

Meanwhile, the homes of Mun and his two companions—novelist Hwang Sok-yong and Yu Won-ho, representative of a machinery company in Seoul—were searched by security agents late Thursday and early Friday.

They seized writings, North Korea-related books and memoranda, which are expected to reveal the activities of the three just before visiting Pyongyang.

The Agency for National Security Planning is leading an intensive investigation into the activities and acquaintances of Yu, who has visited Japan 49 times recent years.

A Korean-Japanese man who allegedly raised money from a pro-North Korean group in Japan to establish a joint company with Yu last September is also being investigated along with Chong Kyong-mo, a Korean resident in Japan who allegedly arranged the Presbyterian pastor's visit to Pyongyang. Authorities are looking for the publisher of Chong's books, "Divided Land" and "The Nature of Japan," and investigating how they came to be published in South Korea.

HANGYORE SINMUN Hails Mun's Trip

SK3103024689 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
29 Mar 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Rev Mun's Trip to Pyongyang Should Be Made To Serve as a Historic Opportunity To Achieve Reunification"]

[Text] Unquestionably Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang is a great event in our national annals in view of the way it was made, its timing, and the position he occupies in the struggle for democratization.

Few people have visited Pyongyang after the country was divided. Except for Mr Kim Ku's visit to Pyongyang in April 1948, Rev Mun is among the few national leaders who resolutely carried out their visit to Pyongyang entirely on their own, neither as secret envoys dispatched by the government nor as envoys whose mission is authorized by the government. For that matter, he has no guarantee of obtaining government approval of his mission when he returns home. Before crossing the 38th Parallel in 1948, Mr Kim Ku was quoted by SEOUL SINMUN on 17 April 1948 as explaining the goal behind his visit to Pyongyang: Under the skin, we Koreans are of the same ethnic origin, not of varied ethnic origins, who share the same blood line, language, ancestors, and standard of morality, regardless of our being ideologically communist or worshippers of another kind of ideology. That is why I am going to Pyonyang. Talking to a HANGYORE SINMUN reporter in Tokyo shortly before his departure for Pyongyang, Rev Mun said: Since the South and the North are part of our fatherland, I want to go to the North and see it with my own eyes to make sure that it is also part of my fatherland. Although the present political and social situation is different from that in 1948, before the establishment of the independent governments, what they feel about their visits to Pyongyang is so identical that it surprises us.

Rev Mun's visit to Pyongyang is all the more significant in that it was made at a time when the movement for democratization and reunification is faced with the danger of a great suppression.

The people's aspirations for reunification have become stronger in the wake of a visit to North Korea by the honorary chairman of Hyundai Group Chong Chu-yong, which seemingly made the sightseeing of Mt Kumgang a reality, following "the 29 June declaration" and "the 7 July declaration." With this development the government, which has hitherto fueled and fanned North-South exchanges, suddenly began to blow cold air on it. The "Team Spirit" exercise, which Korea and the United States pushed ahead against protests, has led to a deadlock of the various forms of talks that had been arranged between the North and South. It also caused the government to ban the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] from participating in the World Festival of the Youths and Students, breaking its earlier promise to allow its participation. At the same time, the National Democratic Alliance of Korea's [Chonminnyon] plan for preliminary talks to prepare for a pan-national congress and the preliminary talks for talks between writers of the North and South have also been frustrated by government forces. In addition, the government is reported to be on the move to impose a large-scale crackdown on the forces involved in a movement for democratization under the pretext of "ferreting out the violent leftward drifting forces" after virtually canceling the midterm evaluation.

Rev Mun's visit to Pyongyang amid such a cold wind can be likened to "an act of bringing down the wall and of

producing a breakthrough" as described by Rev Mun himself in an interview with HANGYORE SINMUN.

The most significant aspect of the visit is that it was not one by a businessman or a bureaucrat, but by a man called Rev Mun Ik-hwan, who went to Pyongyang to meet with President Kim Il-song. Rev Mun, well over the age of 70, who has lived and struggled all his life for the democratization of the country and for national reunification, out of a conviction that democratization and reunification are two names for a single issue, is the symbol of the dissident movement.

In 1976 he prepared a draft of the so-called 1 March democratization declaration and was imprisoned on charges of having violated Emergency Decree No 9. Even after this, he was thrown in prisons three more times.

Simply put, as the moral supporter of the dissident movement, he has been breaking, while running afoul, old laws which have served as fetters to the movement for democratization. He went to Pyongyang with Mr Chong Kyong-mo, an old friend who is known to "be more passionate than himself when it comes to aspirations."

This being the case, making an issue of Rev Mun's trip to Pyongyang, on the ground that he has violated the existing laws, and a portion of his arrival statement in Pyongyang are an expression of a failure to see the essence of his visit. We do not mean to defend the way he made his visit to North Korea, namely, his decision to go to Pyongyang without getting approval from the government authorities. However, we would like to ask how many people believe that he could have obtained approval from the government before leaving. We only point to the government's wrong attitude of showering emotional rain on the way in which he made his visit, without taking notice of the true objective behind his visit.

Before unreasonably attacking Rev Mun, the government and the governing party should try to understand the historic significance of his visit to Pyongyang and resolve some points of controversy raised by his trip to Pyongyang.

First of all, Rev Mun's trip to Pyongyang should be seen as a strong objection to the government's monopoly of exchanges and debates on the reunification question, that is to say, the idea that the government should remain the sole channel as far as reunification questions are concerned. At a time when the government has become inactive about reunification after monopolizing all forms of debates on reunification questions, Rev Mun can be said to have given his own answer to the questions of the public which is wondering how long it should respect the government's insistence that it remain the sole channel. What is more, the government's idea about it being the sole channel for reunification cannot be justified unless it is put to a democratic discussion capable of forging national consensus.

Second, some of the existing laws are problematic. A more specific question is whether the National Security Law should be kept in place. The law serves as the biggest obstacle to a wave of bursting North-South exchanges. The prevailing notion is that it has long lost its controlling power so much so that the government and the governing party once tried to legislate a special law to regulate North-South exchanges, even though it was a stopgap measure to replace the National Security Law. The idea was to allow lawful visits to Pyongyang by persons authorized by the government and provide a legal basis to escape a logical contradiction that might occur when the government tries to justify illegal visits to Pyongyang by some people, such as Mr Chong Chu-yong, on the ground that they are an expression of the ruler's prerogative, which exists nowhere in any existing laws. However, this kind of revamped law is not enough for our country to stay in step with the ever-changing enormous trend of the times. Rev Mun's trip to Pyongyang can be seen as a strong objection to the question: Should the National Security Law be kept in force?

When we refrain from being emotional regarding Rev Mun's visit to Pyongyang, we can correctly evaluate it as an undertaking carried out to represent the will of the masses, who are the driving force behind the reunification effort. We hope that this event of national proportion will serve as an opportunity to shine a bright light on the cause of rendering the nation independent and on reunification itself.

Editorial Objects to Punishment of Mun

SK3103071089 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
30 Mar 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Is It Just Rev Mun's Visit That Violates the Law?—The Theory of an 'Act of State' Is Nothing But a Vestige of an Absolute Monarchy"]

[Text] There is a heated controversy over Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang. The focal point of this controversy is whether his visit is politically and morally just and whether it violates the law. We have already asserted that Rev Mun's visit to North Korea should be taken advantage of as a historic occasion for the movement for national reunification. We point out again that Rev Mun's trip to Pyongyang is not subject to punishment according to the law.

In a news conference on 26 March shortly after Rev Mun's visit to Pyongyang was reported, the prosecutors' office made clear that "Rev Mun's visit, which was not authorized by government authorities in advance, is an act in violation of the National Security Law, while the case of Hyundai Honorary Chairman Chong Chu-yong's visit with the approval of the government authorities is different from Rev Mun's because the endorsement of his visit was an act of state."

However, this view of the prosecutors' office is so arbitrary as to give rise to suspicions about its common sense in relation to the law.

First, it is not right to claim that an act with the government authorities' prior endorsement is legal, but an act without it is illegal. In a law-governed state, a criminal act cannot be changed into a legal act with the prior approval of the administrative organ. As long as the law does not stipulate that a certain act "is legal," no government organ nor any individual can approve an illegal act beforehand as a legal act. If any organ or anyone approves a certain act in advance, that organ or that individual is also an accomplice to the criminal act. This is an obvious theory of the criminal code.

Second, the theory about an act of state has no reasonable ground. The government and the ruling party have, so far, covered up their illegal acts and immorality under the pretext of "executive right" or "acts of state." This is an extension of the arbitrary logic in the era of absolute monarchy in which it was maintained that "the king can do no wrong." According to this logic, a political judgment of the head of the state is above the law, and it cannot be subject to investigation according to the law. In the past, pro-government scholars and the pro-government judiciary abused this theory of the feudalistic age as a great constitutional theory. The judiciary in the eras of the Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan dictatorships defended things like the illegal martial law of the dictatorial regime as an act of state. However, this is not a theory that can be accepted in a law-governed state of free democracy. The logic that the "president is immune from the law" is inconceivable before the absolute logic of the Constitution that "all men are equal before the law." The Constitution clearly prescribes that even the president is subject to impeachment if he violates the Constitution and the law. While in office, the president would be indicted for insurrection and treason. After his tenure of office, he would be charged, without limitation, with a criminal offense for the violation of the law. Who on earth can exist above the law?

When the secret visit to North Korea by Yi Hu-rak, who worked toward issuing the "4 July North-South Joint Statement" in 1972, was brought into controversy, the government excused it with the theory of it being an act of state.

At that time it was the only exception. Today, however, many religious figures, politicians, and businessmen have easily visited North Korea, the Soviet Union, China, and East European countries. Can their visits also be viewed as "acts of state?" Furthermore, was Chong Chu-yong engaged in a "high-level political act" as an official government envoy?

Third, Rev Mun Ik-hwan cannot be punished even according to the present National Security Law. Article 6 of the National Security Law on escape to the area unlawfully controlled by an antistate organization and infiltration

into the country and Section 8 on conspiracy cannot be applicable to Rev Mun's visit to Pyongyang. Many facts that have been disclosed show that Rev Mun discussed the matter of visiting North Korea with many politicians and dissidents and made clear his intention of visiting Pyongyang before he went to Pyongyang. How can it be an "escape" which means stealthily slipping out of a place? How can his return to the South by passing through the truce line in an august manner be "infiltration?" In addition, the charge of conspiracy is constituted only when one meets the other while being aware that his meeting is "beneficial to an antistate organization." There is no evidence showing that Rev Mun is visiting North Korea for the purpose of benefiting it. The only thing on his mind is reunification and the interests of 60 million compatriots in the North and the South. Then, is North Korea an "antistate organization?" What does President No Tae-u mean by clarifying in his 7 July statement that he will make efforts to help and assist North Korea? Why did the president call the "boss" of the antistate organization "president?" Do the government's talks with the "antistate organization" and its purchase of coal and objects of art from it not violate the law? The concept of an antistate organization, the framework of the National Security Law, has been gotten rid of through the policy of the president and the government authorities. It is the vestige of the era when North Korea was an object for annihilation and "reunification by advancing northward" was shouted. It is contradictory for the government, which includes peaceful reunification in the principles of the Constitution and has pushed ahead with simultaneous North-South entry into the United Nations and the signing of a peace agreement, to oppress the people with the whip of the National Security Law.

Therefore, we cannot view the legal interpretation of the government and the ruling party in connection with Rev Mun's visit to Pyongyang as a proper judgment made by those with a correct knowledge of the law. Their interpretation of the law proceeds from their ulterior motive for deceiving the people who are ignorant of the law. We also cannot understand the announcement of the prosecutors' office that it has given up its investigation of Rev Mun and has handed over the right of investigation to the National Security Planning Agency. The people are watching with deep attention how the government authorities will deal with Rev Mun who will return home by crossing over the truce line a few days from now. Should the government authorities arrest him on charges of violating the National Security Law, a fierce denunciation will follow at home and abroad and voices demanding the abolition of the contradiction-filled National Security Law will grow higher.

Police Probing Arrangements for Mun Visit
SK3103013789 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
31 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] Law-enforcement authorities are investigating those who allegedly consulted with Hwang Sok-yong before his unauthorized visit to Pyongyang with dissident leader Mun Ik-hwan, it was revealed yesterday.

Hwang reportedly told Yi Chong-chan, secretary-general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, and Kim Sang-hyon, a vice president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, that he had contacts with related government authorities concerning his wish for a visit to north Korea.

The authorities are investigating whether the visits were arranged separately or collectively by Korean residents in Japan.

The authorities are making intensive investigation into the role of Yu Won-ho, a businessman in Seoul who also went to Pyongyang.

The role of Chong Kyong-mo, a Korean resident in Japan who allegedly arranged Rev. Mun's visit to north Korea, is also under investigation with regard to the sales in Korea of his books, "Divided Land" and "The Nature of Japan," the authorities said.

The authorities expect Mun may return to Seoul between April 5, his mother's birthday, and April 14, the day his passport expires.

Opposition Divided Over Reverend Mun's Visit
SK3103024389 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
31 Mar 89 p 2

["News Analysis" by staff reporter Kang Song-chol: "Two Kims Reveal Conflicting Views on Mun's N.K. Visit"]

[Text] Opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung are again pursuing different courses at a time when the ruling camp looks set for massive offensives.

The point of difference this time is over the controversial visit to Pyongyang by the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, a leading dissident.

After some hesitation, Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, has taken side with the conservatives. He criticized Mun for making an unauthorized trip to the north, holding him responsible for adverse repercussions.

Kim Tae-chung, leader of the Party for Peace and Democracy, remains reserved, saying he will wait until the dissident leader returns to Seoul. He appears to hope that Mun's meeting with north Korean leader Kim Il-song will bear some fruits.

Behind their differing positions may be their different political philosophy and their different status and influence among dissident activists.

Also playing a role may be their deep-seated rivalry, which made them run separately in the 1987 presidential election and led to the breakdown of a coordination system among the opposition parties recently.

Meanwhile, Kim Chong-pil, president of the minor opposition New Democratic Republican Party, has maintained conservative views from the beginning, demanding Mun be brought to justice for violating laws.

After gauging public opinion, Kim Yong-sam finally came up with resolute stances against Mun, charging that the dissident leader's move is not helpful for the nation to effectively push policies toward the north.

Kim said he would not seek a visit to the north for the time being. He had been tapping the possibility of meeting north Korean leader Kim with the help of the Japan Socialist Party.

He also made it clear that he would cooperate with hardline dissident activists only selectively.

He may have judged that his position would gain support from a majority of the people, especially the middle class, who are generally conservative and increasingly suspicious of recent north Korean maneuvers toward the south.

Kim, who recently felt betrayed by the two other Kims' attitude in handling the question of President No Tae-u's midterm appraisal, also may have felt no need to consult with the other opposition parties in coping with the dispute over Mun's visit to Pyongyang.

He was said to have been excluded in ruling party-opposition negotiations that led to President's decision to indefinitely put off the interim evaluation.

By flatly criticizing Mun, however, Kim may risk further alienating dissident activists, who have traditionally formed closer ties with his rival, Kim Tae-chung.

Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung has maintained an ambiguous position, refraining from any critical remarks against Mun. His remarks, however, suggested that he is sympathetic with Mun's causes.

Considering his close relations with Mun that lasted for many years, Kim is unlikely to make outright accusations against the dissident leader.

Kim and Mun jointly struggled against the authoritarian regimes of Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan, and both served prison terms, convicted of treason charges in 1980 when then Gen. Chon was rising to power.

Their close ties were further solidified in 1987 when the dissident leader advocated a need for Kim to become a unified opposition presidential candidate.

Kim recently told reporters he would not disclose his clearcut position until Mun returns from the north, saying possible agreement between Mun and north Korean chief Kim may provide important variables.

His aides are talking of the possibility that the north Korean leader may give Mun some "gifts" which they say may include a proposal for a south-north summit.

North Korean broadcasts reported that Mun met north Korean leader Kim Monday and that they discussed unification issues. According to the reports, Kim reiterated his long-held positions such as the so-called Koryo confederal system, the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the south and his objection to simultaneous entry of south and north into the United Nations. The reports did not mention what Mun told Kim.

While avoiding any flatly critical remarks against Mun, Kim Tae-chung said his basic position is that promoting exchanges between south and north in various sectors of society would be conducive to reducing tension and fostering an atmosphere of reconciliation between the two sides.

The remarks may suggest that he opposes the government's position that it should be the sole, legitimate channel for contacts with the north.

Kim, meanwhile, tried to disperse public misgivings about his roles in Mun's visit to Pyongyang, which have been triggered by the fact that he met the dissident leader on the eve of his departure from Seoul for Tokyo.

He admitted through his spokesman that he met with the dissident leader and exchanged views on his plan to visit the north, but he said he advised him to have prior consultations with the government.

Kim may also feel difficulties coordinating differing views within his party.

Dissident-turned lawmakers within the party appear to have views sympathetic with Mun's cause. Some of them even say Mun's trip to the north should be seen as a move to strike down another barrier existing between south and north though they admit it is regrettable that he disregarded legal procedures.

But others are far from sympathetic with Mun, charging that his move would only give the ruling camp an excuse to take hardline stances against the opposition and dissidents.

Kim Yong-sam Criticism Assessed

SK3103021589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
31 Mar 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Pyon Chang-sop]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam's open criticism of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan for his illegal visit to North Korea means his parting with the dissident forces on the matter of unification.

Kim's message is clear: National consensus should come before anything else as far as unification is concerned, and any moves by another Mun should be duly checked.

Coming amid the harsh popular criticism of the dissident Protestant minister, Kim's clear stance on the matter is also certain to put his political twin Kim Tae-chung's back to the wall, and he now appears to be wavering.

Moreover, the report of "nightly talks" between Kim Tae-chung and Mun several days before the latter's Pyongyang visit is only feeding the popular suspicion over what really went on during the talks.

Since news of Mun's surprise visit to Pyongyang broke last Saturday, the opposition parties have come under fire for their ambiguous attitude on the matter.

Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, though to varying degrees, expressed regret. On the other hand, Kim Tae-chung expressed regret for but sympathy with the "genuine" motivations of the dissident minister, his long-time supporter.

But Kim Yong-sam has remained silent on the matter for the past several days, apparently weighing the gains and losses accruing from any course of action in the meantime.

The big hurdle to the delayed expression of Kim's position, analysts say, originates in his consciousness of dissident forces, which he must take seriously as he did in the past during his democratization struggle.

For now, however, Kim seems to have ignored the position of the dissident forces on purpose, their stance on the Mun affairs having drawn almost unanimous criticism from the people.

And Kim Yong-sam, the self-confessed political moderate, must have felt that the sooner he became clear on the Mun issue, the better, with most of the people having shown their clear disapproval of the dissident minister's behavior.

In other words, Kim must have sensed that to be seen helplessly sitting on the fence in the matter, conscious of the dissident forces, would fatally undermine what he says is the broader support from the stability-conscious middle class.

In this context, Kim's sudden move can be taken as a double-edged sword in a way, which saves him from taking the brunt of the popular criticism on the one hand, and strengthens his support base and the RDP's [Reunification Democratic Party] image as a "responsible" party.

Kim Yong-sam did not forget to say, however, that most of the blame for the Mun affair should fall on President No Tae-u and his new-found northern diplomacy that seeks to improve ties with North Korea and other socialist countries.

At yesterday's news conference, Kim went so far as to describe the No government as "a regime whose capabilities for state administration are missing" while denouncing its intelligence loopholes.

Yi Won-chong, special advisor to Kim on publicity affairs, says behind the party leader's harsh criticism of the No government lies strong "skepticism" of No's ability to manage state affairs, citing the delayed democratization and unresolved misdeeds of the Fifth Republic led by Chon Tu-hwan.

No's postponement of the midterm test on his performance, Kim says, is also evidence of the President's "irresponsibility and lack of capability."

At any rate, the people's attention is now turning to Kim Tae-chung.

At least outwardly, he seems to be at pains to stay away from the Mun fray, but he is hard pressed to clear suspicion because of his talks with the dissident minister on the eve of his visit.

As things stand now, the public will have to wait and see until Mun returns early next month to read Kim Tae-chung's mind and his talks with Mun.

But political analysts agree that in any case Kim will stop short of censuring Mun openly, given his alliance with the dissident forces led by the minister.

DJP Welcomes Kim Yong-sam Statement
SK3103022589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
31 Mar 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Sign of Rapprochement"]

[Text] The governing Democratic Justice Party [DJP] yesterday welcomed the denunciation of the controversial Pyongyang visit of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan by Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] president Kim Yong-sam.

DJP spokesman Pak Hui-tae told reporters after a meeting of key party officers yesterday that the senior DJP officials had focused their discussion on analysis of the press conference of the RDP leader.

Most DJP officers regarded the remarks of the RDP leader as a positive sign for future political development by the ruling and opposition parties.

Relations between the government party and the second largest opposition party had been strained following the "alienation" of the RDP in the process of negotiations over the postponement of the interim assessment of President No Tae-u's performance.

A senior officer was quoted as saying, "The RDP president should have clarified his party's position on Mun's visit earlier."

Kim Yong-sam said during the press conference, after watching the current of the public opinion, that Mun should take responsibility for his remarks and activities in North Korea.

Novelist Hwang Plans Month-Long Stay in North
SK3103004589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
31 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—Dissident novelist Hwang Sok-yong, on an illegal visit to Pyongyang with dissident leader Mun Ik-hwan since last Saturday, plans to stay in the north for about a month, according to his message released by Japanese friends here Thursday.

Hwang plans to hold a news conference here on his way back home to "reveal all things about his visit to north Korea," which has shaken south Korea, his hand-written letter read.

The letter was released to the press by two Japanese professors, both Hwang's friends, at a press conference here.

The Japanese said that Hwang gave them the letter when he stopped here on his way to Pyongyang via Beijing last week, asking them to make it public only after confirming that he had arrived in Pyongyang.

In the letter, titled "About my position about my visit to the north," Hwang said that he visited Pyongyang to "meet the aspirations of the people in the south for reunification."

"I am not a politician. I have no ideological faith. I am just a novelist of the divided Korean peninsula," Hwang's letter read. "So I yearn for national reunification and feel obliged to act for it."

Security Agencies To Keep Track of Dissidents
SK3103015189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
31 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun yesterday directed security agencies to conduct surveillance on what he described as radical leftist dissidents to constantly keep track of them.

He told them to get tough with activities detrimental to social order in a bid to "safeguard our democratic system."

His instruction came at a regular Cabinet session which was largely devoted to discussions on how to deal with Christian minister Mun Ik-hwan's clandestine trip to Pyongyang last weekend, his spokesman Yi Hyon-ku said.

"The (Mun) case is creating serious problems in that an individual ignored laws and regulations and the government authority. It is expected to bring about confusion to reunification policies," he noted, adding that he hopes the "incident" would not affect the northern and reunification policies.

Most Cabinet members reaffirmed that Mun should be subject to prosecution upon returning home in violation of the National Security Law, the spokesman said. Only opposition lawmaker-turned Transportation Minister Kim Chang-kun viewed that it is necessary to consider the opposition parties' viewpoint on the issue.

Education Minister Chong Wo-sik reported that Korean and Vietnam governments are holding negotiation to dispatch a group of Korean university students to give them first-hand experience in the Southeast state, unified under a Communist rule, in which Korean soldiers once fought for the southern capitalist regime.

Labor Minister Chang Yong-chol said that the administration would urge the Hyundai Heavy Industries not to dismiss employees following their forced suspension of strikes.

North Urged To Renounce Campaign To Divide South
SK3103065789 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
30 Mar 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Mr Mun's Visit to the North and Our Response to It—The North Should Renounce Operations Aimed at Rendering the South Divisive and Come to Official Talks"]

[Text] Seeing Rev Mun embrace North Korea's Kim Il-song and share the "joy of meeting" with him in Pyongyang on television confuses us.

The meeting must have been an emotional experience for Mr Mun who says he has dreamed about going to the North even in his sleep. He must have so many things to discuss with him. In return, Mr Mun's presence in the North might have been "the goddess of fortune" for Kim Il-song who was in trouble both at home and abroad. He seemed to envision not so much a heart-to-heart dialogue aimed at alleviating the division-caused sufferings in the hearts of the fellow countrymen but rather a strategy to hypnotize Mr Mun with his longstanding desire to communize the South.

Such a strategy in Kim's mind is clearly expressed in his words during the meeting with Mr Mun. He stressed that "the proposal for the founding of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo advanced by the North is a realistic one for reunification" and that "since it is a war exercise, the "Team Spirit" military exercise is incompatible" with this proposal. By stating that "he would

welcome anyone who comes to the North to discuss the reunification question," Kim has also made clear his operative intention to create chaos in our country's northward policy.

Despite the fact that Mr Mun must have also said what he wanted to say, the North side did not let the outside world know what he said. To Kim, who has not only refused to hold North-South summit talks between himself and President No Tae-u but has also said that he would meet with President No in the capacity of president of the Democratic Justice Party, Mr Mun's naive appeal must have sounded like dreamlike utterings. This may be why only Kim's words reach us and not those of Mr Mun.

Concerning the North's strategy and tactics, on 29 March National Unification Board Minister Yi Hong-ku said: The attempt by a person in high authority in North Korea to bypass negotiations between the authorities in the North and South by openly contacting our dissident personages is nothing but an act of spoiling the effort to improve relations between the North and South and of jeopardizing the future of peaceful reunification. His words seem to express an appropriate notion. In particular, Minister Yi was positive in denouncing the North concerning the North's recent attitude toward Mr Mun's visit to the North, calling it operative machinations against the South. His words, the first such strong voice from the Sixth Republic since its inception, are noteworthy as they are indicative of a policy shift.

Kim Il-song and his coterie should give up their attempt to use the painful democratization under way in our society as an instrument in realizing their longstanding ambitions—the communization of the South. They are also urged to realize that their strategy to convert the democratization process in our society into an opportunity to communize the South and to turn the effort for North-South dialogue into an opportunity to render our society's consensus divisive will never be realized.

North Korea is urged to recognize that the shortcut to national reunification lies in responding to productive dialogue and exchanges on the basis of recognizing the other's system and regime after cleansing itself of such an anachronistic strategy. In this way, it should try to build the confidence needed to promote dialogue among civilians by responding, first of all, to the official dialogue of various channels on a national level as we demand.

To persuade North Korea to change its policy, we should continue our efforts to have contact with the North more reasonably and more patiently. Particularly, we would like to stress the fact that it is high time for the politicians to work toward compromise with the appropriate coordination.

Under such circumstances, Party for Peace and Democracy President Kim Tae-chung's words that free travel between the North and South should be permitted sound ideal but are not practical. We express our opinion that it is undesirable to insist on this now.

Cabinet Approves East Bloc Trade Offices
SK3103024189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0235 GMT
31 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 31 (OANA-YONHAP)—The cabinet Thursday approved plans to set up one trade office each in Moscow, Warsaw and Sofia this year.

A Foreign Ministry official said, however, the government's stand remains unchanged against awarding consular functions to the offices.

The Soviet Union and China had asked Seoul to give the trading offices the authority to handle consular affairs as well, but South Korea declined, saying consular affairs are one of the functions of government.

South Korea has no diplomatic ties with any communist country but Hungary.

Minister Hints at 'Official' Soviet Contacts
SK3103015589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
31 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] Vice Foreign Minister Sin Tong-won yesterday hinted that Korea and the Soviet Union have had official contacts outside the country chiefly on the granting of consular functions for trade offices.

When asked whether the two countries have had official negotiations on the matter, he said, "There have not been any contacts here in Seoul."

Seoul had earlier notified Moscow of its position not to allow consular functions in trade offices, to be established by the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Seoul and by the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. in Moscow, unless the two governments reach formal agreements.

"If the Soviet Union wants to have its trade office handle consular business, it has to sign a pact with our government in advance. The consular affairs are a part of government authority, which cannot be dealt with by the private trade offices," he told reporters.

Officials said that Moscow has not yet responded to Seoul's posture.

Sin would not comment on Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's apology to what he called the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, saying that he has received no formal report from the Korean mission in Tokyo. "I understand our Tokyo embassy has already been informed of Takeshita's remarks."

On similar ground, he declined to make any comment on a claim of Japan's dominion of Korea's easternmost islet of Tok-to by Japanese Foreign Ministry officials, which was repeated by Takashiro Togo, director for Europe and Asia in a Diet session Tuesday.

He just asked, "Is there anyone who does not know that Tok-to is part of our territory? Isn't it true that there are some Korean residents dwelling on the islet?"

Minister Sin disclosed that the government would finance the establishment of an international literacy award, named after King Sejong, who devised the Korean alphabet in the 15th century during the Choson period.

"Negotiation is under way between the Unesco's Korean chapter and the UN agency to establish the International Literary Prize, Sejong Award."

Police Investigating Unauthorized Bloc Visits
SK3103014789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
31 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] In line with the government's tough measures to curb illegal visits to Communist countries with which Seoul has no diplomatic relations, police have started tracking down clandestine visitors.

Kangso Police in Seoul are investigating three businessmen who recently visited mainland China via a third country without getting the government's prior permission.

Under the police interrogation are Sim In-sop, 48, representative of the Union Chemical Co; Pak Yong-kwon, 42, Union's managing director; and An Ki-chun, 42, president of the Songwon Electronic Co.

A police officer said that unauthorized visits to Communist countries with which the nation has no diplomatic ties will face legal action following police investigation.

The three were taken away by police on Monday at Kimpo International Airport on their return from Hong Kong on suspicion of violating the Immigration Control Law.

They may be charged with violating the Immigration Control Law, police said. But the National Security Law will not be applied in this case.

According to the laws concerned, anyone who wishes to visit Communist countries should receive the government's approval or should report to overseas diplomatic missions on their scheduled visits to those countries in advance.

Police said the three businessmen made unauthorized trips to China March 21-27 via Hong Kong with tourist visas. They obtained visas from the Chinese authorities in Hong Kong with the help of Korean residents there.

It was also learned that they did not have their passports officially stamped while entering China. "Instead of stamping the passport, Chinese immigration officials issued a stamped sheet of paper to allow Koreans' entry to China," they told police.

During the police interrogation, Sim said that many Korean tourists and businessmen have made unauthorized trips to China. "As it takes about four months for businessmen to get the government's permit for their entry to China, many do as we did," Sim said.

Japan's Improved Ties With North Unopposed
*SK3103091389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0904 GMT
31 Mar 89*

[Text] Seoul, March 31 (YONHAP)—South Korea will not oppose Japanese efforts to improve relations with North Korea, provided that they promote peace on the Korean peninsula, a highly placed Foreign Ministry official said Friday.

Commenting on remarks by Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita Thursday that Japan hopes to improve relations and realize government-level dialogue with North Korea, he said the spirit of South Korea's basic policy is that "We are not opposed to improvement of Japan-North Korea relations under the precondition that they could help promote peace on the Korean peninsula and lead to North Korea's openness."

The official also said South Korea wants Tokyo to balance its improved relations with Pyongyang and Seoul's improved relations with Beijing and Moscow through prior consultation.

Takeshita's use of North Korea's official name, the first time by a Japanese prime minister, is not seen by South Korea as official recognition of North Korea, he said.

Tokyo consulted with Seoul on Takeshita's remarks in the Diet, Japan's parliament, the official said.

Takeshita expressed "deep remorse" to all Koreans for Japan's militaristic past and said his nation hopes to improve relations with communist North Korea.

These efforts basically coincide with South Korea's call for its allies to help create a climate favorable for reunification of the Korean peninsula.

But an unauthorized visit to the North by a dissident South Korean clergyman has thrown cold water on Seoul's efforts to improve relations with Pyongyang.

The government has vowed to arrest 71-year-old Rev. Mun Ik-hwan as soon as he sets foot in the South because he violated the National Security Law, which bans visits to the North.

Ministry Reports on Trade With Japan
*SK3103074689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT
31 Mar 89*

[Text] Seoul, March 31 (YONHAP)—A strong showing by textile goods, home appliances and products of the primary industry held South Korea's trade deficit with Japan to 3.93 billion U.S. dollars last year despite a dismal performance by high-tech electronic and electric goods, machinery, steel and metal products, according to a report released Friday by the Trade and Industry Ministry.

Textiles registered a 274 million dollar surplus, home appliances 718 million dollars and 2,170 million dollars for goods of the primary industry and miscellaneous items.

A trade deficit of 9.52 billion dollars was incurred by other parts of the secondary industry, including the electronic and electric (2,980 million dollars), machinery (4,330 million dollars) and steel and metal sectors (142 million dollars).

The flood of red ink reflects the comparative backwardness of technology, which prevents Seoul from narrowing the chronic gap.

The ministry plans to urge Tokyo to transfer advanced technology and wants to dispatch engineers to Japan for on-the-job training, officials say.

The trade deficit has begun growing again, after having narrowed since August 1987 owing to Japan's policy of opening its market as well as the government's scheme to encourage use of home produced parts, making it extremely unlikely that the government can meet its deficit target this year of 3,400 million dollars.

Foreign Minister Holds News Conference
*SK3103064589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0634 GMT
31 Mar 89*

[Text] Budapest, March 31 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u is likely to include an official visit to Hungary in his tour of Europe late this year, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said Thursday.

"I cannot rule out the possibility that President No will visit Hungary this year," Choe told reporters after a meeting with Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Choe said the Hungarian leader invited No, through him, to visit Hungary at an early date. No will visit Hungary as part of his European trip, expected late this year, he said.

"No has a schedule for the European trip and we have been holding discussions with host countries on the details, but the date has not been fixed," he said.

Grosz may visit South Korea, Choe said, but "expressed his hope that No first visit his country."

Hungary became the first communist country to set up full diplomatic relations with South Korea in February.

Choe is the first South Korean foreign minister to make an official trip to a communist nation.

The foreign minister said he asked Grosz for Hungary's help to improve relations with other East-bloc countries.

Choe said the Hungarian Communist Party chief replied, "the world politics are now moving toward the direction of reform and openness."

Hungary has pushed for open-door policies and will further strengthen cooperative ties with South Korea, Grosz was quoted as saying.

Prior to the meeting with Grosz, Choe and his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi, exchanged a memorandum of understanding.

A South Korean official called it a document symbolizing the deepening of relations between the two countries and said it covers cooperation in international conferences and a regular foreign ministers' meeting.

Choe left Budapest for Japan Thursday evening.

Increase in Steel Exports to EEC Planned
SK3103083389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0805 GMT
31 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 31 (YONHAP)—South Korea has agreed to increase its quota of steel exports to the European Economic Community by 3 percent to 242,886 tons and to voluntarily limit its actual exports to 180,000 tons, up 6 percent from last year's shipments, the trade and industry reported Friday. [as received]

The accord was reached in two days of meetings on imports of Korean iron and steel products with EEC officials in Brussels on Wednesday and Thursday.

The quota for H-beams was increased 54 percent to 20,000 tons, for cold finished stainless steel bars it was lifted 50 percent to 60,000 tons and for hot rolled stainless steel bars the quota was raised 33 percent to 40,000 tons.

The two sides also freed such semi-finished products as slab, bloom and billet from quota restrictions.

It was also agreed in the talks to hold working-level discussions on shipbuilding in Seoul April 12 and the Korean delegation demanded that shoe imports be judged as not injurious to the EEC, the ministry said.

*** 'TK Group' Seen as Giant Political Power**
41070055 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
8 Jan 89 p 2

[Article by Kim Chong-nae]

[Excerpts] A big end-of-the-year gathering was going on in the B Restaurant located in Seoul's new entertainment district, Sinsa-dong, Kangnam-ku, on the evening of 26 December last year, and the atmosphere was filled with the feeling of New Year's cheer.

There were roughly 80 people at the gathering. They were very distinguished figures, including incumbent assemblymen, incumbent and former ministers and vice ministers, and businessmen. Faces of important journalists were also found among them. Distinguished faces included the following; the Democratic Justice Party's [DJP] Representative Assemblyman Pak Chun-kyu; DJP floor leader Assemblyman Kim Yun-hwan; Assemblyman Chong Ho-yong; Pak Chol-on, assistant to the president for policy; Mun Tae-chun, health and social affairs minister; Chang Yong-chol, labor minister; Kim Chang-kun, transportation minister; Kim Sang-cho, governor of North Kyongsang Province; Il Sa-kong, former finance minister; Chong Hae-chang, former justice minister; Sin Hyon-hwak, president of Samsung Electronics and former prime minister; Kim Chun-song, adviser to the Daewoo Corp and a former prime minister; Chong Soo-chang, former chairman of the Korean Chamber of Commerce; and Choe Sok-chae, former honorary chairman of the Taegu MAEIL SINMUN.

Without fail, all the guests were super powerful figures who either once were in an important corner of the country's power structure or are presently wielding great power. A more characteristic feature, however, of these participants is the fact that all of them are from Taegu or the North Kyongsang [Taegu-Kyongbuk—TK] region.

Each guest made a short remark, in turn, after a welcoming speech by Assemblyman Chong Ho-yong saying, "We have gathered here as the TK group. A sentimental feeling about our hometown is the reason for this social gathering. We, who are from the same region, should try hard to develop our native region and our nation." Uniquely, all the statements stressed "unity." Yet there arose complaints, however, comments such as, "Other people are repeatedly referring to TK. But we have done nothing wrong." Sometimes this "TK group" is even referred to as "a military division."

It has formed a huge power network covering a wide variety of people in such areas as the military, bureaucracy, business, academics, and the press, and has influenced contemporary Korean history in various ways.

The roots of the TK Group, which has already become a common word for most of the people, are deep and widespread. Its origin goes far back to the days of Pak Chong-hui as chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction.

General Pak succeeded in his military coup d'etat in 1961 with support from the so-called Alaska faction (Hamkyong Province faction [from North Korea]). Before long, he expelled this Alaska faction and laid the foundation for his extended rule. The vacuum left in the military after the purge of the Alaska faction was gradually filled with soldiers from the North Kyongsang region, Pak's home region.

The alumni of the Taegu Higher Common School—later renamed Kyongbuk High School—gradually formed the center of the North Kyongsang region personal network. This group started being called the "Kyongbuk (High School) Mafia."

For the first time, high school alumni directly became the symbol of a personal network in a newly coined word. [passage omitted]

This Kyongbuk personal connection has emerged as the de facto central nerve system of the power elite, as the country has undergone the constitutional revision providing for a third presidential term and the ousted Kim Chong-pil, etc., from competing for power under the yusin (restoration) system. The relative superiority of this group extended beyond the boundaries of power as the military culture expanded to a full blown force. It is a commonly accepted view that this group has grown, during the Fifth Republic, into a tremendous sized spider web-like personal network covering various fields of the military, police, the prosecutor's office, and business. The "Kyongbuk Mafia" expanded and was reorganized as the "TK group." In other words, TK has a more comprehensive meaning which includes people from Taegu and North Kyongsang Province. Thus, the academic connection is added to a regional connection. Sometimes, it is further divided into A, B, C—three classes according to bloodline or family connection. The TK or non-TK issue repeatedly becomes an important question at a time of reorganization of the party administration. Some party leaders complained that they were dropped from important posts due to their TK connection. It is natural that some sarcastically allude to the TK group's resemblance to the top two strata in the Silla class system.

Realistically, it is impossible to name every figure who belongs to the TK Group.

Among incumbent assemblymen, a total of 34 assemblymen, 25 elected and 9 nominated, are from this group. Beside party President No Tae-u of the Democratic Justice Party, the elected assemblymen include Representative Assemblyman—officially second man in the

party—Pak Chun-kyu, Floor Leader Kim, General Secretary Kim Chung-kwon, and Assemblymen Yu Hak-song, O Han-ku, Kim Yong-tae, and Yi Chi-ho. Assemblymen Chae Mun-sik and Yi Won-cho are two of nine nationally nominated assemblymen. These assemblymen organized the Kyungku Society (Kyongsang plus Taegu), chaired by Assemblyman Chong Ho-yong, and they meet every month. The above-mentioned year-end meeting was an extended meeting of this society. If we include the number of assemblymen who were from this region but elected in another district, for example, Assemblyman Kim Chong-wui, this number increases. Therefore, some even mention that the DJP, which was called the "military academy-law school party" during the Fifth Republic, has now become the "TK party."

There are many figures from this group on the government side, too. These include; Health and Social Affairs Minister Mun; Labor Minister Chang; Transportation Minister Kim; Sports Minister Kim Chip; Office of National Tax Administration Director So Young-chun; Patriots and Veterans Affairs Agency Minister Yi Sang-yon; Energy and Resources Vice Minister Yi Chin-sol; Taegu Direct Administrative City Mayor Pak Song-tal; Korea Institute of Science and Technology Vice Minister Choe Sung-hwan; Korean Industrial Promotion Agency Director Pak Yong-to; National Railway Administration Director Kim Ha-kyong; Senior Presidential Secretary for Economic Affairs Mun Hui-kap; Senior Presidential Secretary for Civil Affairs Han Yong-sok; and Senior Presidential Secretary for Information Yi Su-chong. As for figures in the National Prosecutor's Office, there is the Chief Prosecutor Kim Tong-chol of Pusan Higher Prosecutor's Office; Deputy Chief Prosecutor Choe Sang-yop of the National Prosecutor's Office; Public Security Bureau Chief Chong Kyong-sik of the National Prosecutor's Office; Central Investigation Bureau Chief Pak Chong-chol of the National Prosecutor's Office; Chief Prosecutor Kang Won-il of the Incheon District Prosecutor's Office; Chief Prosecutor Chon Chae-ki of the Taegu District Prosecutor's Office; and Planning Bureau Chief Chong Song-chin of the Training Institute of the Justice Ministry. In addition, Presidential Secretary for Protocol Affairs Kim Yong-il is also from the Prosecutor's Office. Among the entire 662 prosecutors, 70 are alumni of Kyongbuk High School. The number increases to around 90 when we add graduates from other high schools in Taegu and the North Kyongsang area. It increases further to around 120, if we add the graduates of high schools in Seoul who originally came from Taegu and North Kyongsang region.

Since 1980, the position of the Army commander in chief has been exclusively monopolized by TK group figures, such as Hwang Yong-si, Chong Ho-yong, Pak Hui-to, and the incumbent Army commander in chief, Yi Chong-ku. According to the Defense Ministry reports handed over to the National Assembly for last year's investigation of government offices, of the total 99 commanding officers, 22 star-rank commanders who are above the major general-level are from Taegu and the

North Kyongsang area. Of 19 commanding officers, who have been appointed since 1980, 6 are from the same region. Of seven commanding officers of the Capital Area Security Headquarters, five are from the same region. The TK group's hold on powerful military positions becomes clearer looking at the fact that of a total of 16 commander in chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, 10 are from this group.

In the police, 4 out of the total 16 director-level police officers are also from this group. These four officers are the Chief of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Headquarters, Kim U-hyon; director of the Marine Police Headquarters Chong Yong-uk; Deputy Bureau Chief Yi In-sop of the Third Bureau in the National Police Headquarters; and member of the office of the Assistant to the President for Security Affairs, Kim Won-hwan. Pak Pae-kun, Kang Mun-chang, and Yi Yong-chang, all of whom served as directors of the National Police Headquarters during the Fifth Republic, are from the TK group too.

In business, Samsung Electronic Corp. Chairman (former Prime Minister) Sin, Daewoo Advisor Kim, and the former Chairman of the Korean Chamber of Commerce Chong, who were classmates of the Taegu Higher Common School's 20th class, are active in the field and are called the "Three Musketeers."

In addition, there are numerous powerful figures from this group.

As for President No's classmates of Kyongbuk High School's 32d class, there are Ku Pon-ho (director of the Korea Development Institute), Chong So-yong (former agriculture and fisheries minister), Yi Maeng-hui (former vice president of the Samsung Group), and Chong Chun-taek (member of the Finance and Currency Council). This list also includes DJP Floor Leader Kim Yun-hwan, Assemblyman Chong Ho-yong, Governor Kim of North Kyongsang Province, and O Chae-hui, ambassador to England. President No's brother-in-law Kim Pok-tong (former president of the Korean Mining Promotion Corporation) and another brother-in-law, Kum Chin-ho (former trade and industry minister), also belong to the TK Group. In addition, we can mention the following dignitaries who are also from this group; Kim Yong-chol (former chief justice of the Supreme Court), Pak Tong-chin (incumbent ambassador to the United States), Mun Tae-kap (president of the SEOUL SINMUN), Hwang Son-pil (former president of Munhwa Broadcasting Corp.), Yi Won-kyong (incumbent ambassador to Japan), Kim Man-che (former deputy prime minister), So Tong-kwon (former chief of the National Prosecutor's Office), Son Chae-sok (former education minister), Kwon Yong-ok (former national defense vice minister), Pae Yong-ho (former justice minister), Pak Il-kyong (former education minister), and O Taek-kun (former justice minister).

It seems that the TK Group has undergone considerable transformation since the beginning of the Sixth Republic. It is said that the group is very conscious of the fact that its existence and its impact on regional feelings has become a big concern of the public.

Most of all, the numbers of the TK group in incumbent positions have been reduced considerably. It is also said that the TK group in the Democratic Justice Party is being divided into three groups centering around Floor Leader Kim, Assemblyman Pak Chol-on, and Assemblyman Chong. Many middle-of-the-road subgroups are also emerging in this division.

The fact that only 13 out of 22 participants in the selection meeting of the party's Taegu and North Kyongsang Province section leaders voted for Assemblyman Chong confirmed this observation. Many pointed out that the "young officers" group led by Assemblyman Pak Chol-on is particularly worthy of close observation. Assemblyman Pak, who is also a distant relative of President No, has emerged as a powerful figure since the beginning of the Fifth Republic and has recently been active as the real leader in the development of the northern policy.

Another theory is that part of the TK group is promoting the restructuring of the political field with cooperation among the conservatives and a constitutional amendment for a parliamentary system. Thus, according to this theory, this group is planning a change to clear up the bad image of the group, and eventually to preserve its collective benefits.

Of course, nobody is clear about the success and failure of such a scenario. First of all, one can point out that the TK group was in full force in the authoritarian system which consequently brought, whether they intended or not, unpleasant vices like "military dictatorship" or "politico-economic entanglement."

It is also hard to deny that this kind of legacy distorted the normal distribution of power and supply of elite resources and consequently encouraged regional confrontation and class gaps. After all, a long-term monopoly inevitably begets ill side effects.

* Groups Signify New Political Alignments

41070074 Seoul ILYO SINMUN in Korean
29 Jan 89 p 10

[Article by Yim Hui-kyong]

[Text] While signs of emerging political alignments within the ruling circles are currently under close scrutiny, social groups run by some influential people have entered the picture, attracting public concern. In addition to existing groups such as "Songbaekhoe" led by Kim Pok-tong, and "Pulamhoe" and "Kyongguhoe" under Chong Ho-yong, Pak Chol-on, assistant to the

president for policy, recently started his "Wolgyesu-hoe"—the Laurel Club. The moves of those men who wield real power and their private organizations have become a focus of public attention.

The existence of the Laurel Club was first known some time ago as news spread by word of mouth that some 300 political and financial figures had gathered at a party sponsored by the club at a provincial location in the presence of Assistant to the President for Policy Pak Chol-on.

The Laurel Club is a social organization whose members are small- and medium-size business company heads in their forties, rather than political personalities. As such, it is known as a private social body rather than as a political group, but, according to an account, more than 10 incumbent DJP [Democratic Justice Party] National Assembly members are involved.

A certain sector of political quarters showed considerable sensitivity in its reaction to the disclosure that Pak Chol-on, known for maintaining a prudently low profile as a man of behind-the-scenes power, has his own private organization.

The reason is that in the last presidential election campaign Pak Chol-on made full use of private organizations to help President No Tae-u's election and has since been known as a master organizer. In that campaign, he mobilized the "Future Nation Research Institute," a policy research team which he had been operating for a long time, to campaign for President No Tae-u. The role he played, inconspicuous but important as it was, is well known within the ruling circles.

In this context, political observers view Pak's retaining his private organization as an indication that he probably is pursuing his own purpose.

In fact, in connection with Pak's moves, several organizations have been watched by political observers. Among them are "Group 63" and the "Korean Youth Leaders League" [KYLL], an auxiliary organization of DJP, as well as the Laurel Club.

The organization that goes by the name of "Group 63" is known to be a team centering on the Nordpolitik Research Institute led by DJP Assemblyman Na Chang-chu (Naju, South Cholla Province). It is also known that entrenched in force in this group are DJP assemblymen elected from the national constituency, including Yi To-son, Kang Chae-sop, Kim Chong-kil, Sin Yong-sun, Kim Kil-hong, So Sang-mok, and Yi Won-cho as well as Na Chang-chu. Yi Won-cho has lately been a subject of controversy over whether or not he should be taken into custody for his alleged involvement in the Fifth Republic irregularities case.

Group 63, so called for its office located in Building No 63, is a little different from the Laurel Club in nature and, according to an account, the "think tank" directly assisting Presidential Assistant Pak Chol-on is Group 63, not the Laurel Club. Also, most of the incumbent assemblymen affiliated with these organizations are "Pak Chol-on men" who have been active as members of Presidential Assistant Pak's team, and through his private organizations, they were placed in the National Assembly in force as the van to establish the No Tae-u administration.

Meanwhile, KYLL, based in Youido's Taeha Building, already did its share of organizing work in the recent presidential election campaign. Through organizational reinforcements, expansions and upgradings, it has become a solid national youth organization.

Kim Chong-kil, 36, formerly the first president of this organization and currently a member of its Central Executive Committee, is said to have an in-law relationship, although remote, with Mrs Kim Ok-suk [first lady]. Also reportedly, he maintains close ties with Presidential Assistant Pak. Presently, Kim Chong-kil holds the 47th spot on the DJP list of national constituency candidates; he could have very well won a National Assembly seat but for the DJP loss of its majority to the opposition. It is known that he is using KYLL networks to the fullest to gather information on public opinion in his role as adviser to Pak.

Presently, KYLL members are 20 to 45 years of age and represent broad social strata ranging from entrepreneurs to civil service employees and they include many non-DJP members. It is a nationwide organization led by the chairmen of its 11 city and provincial councils and 30 branch chapters under them. The number of members now is more than 4,500. According to KYLL sources, KYLL is currently preparing for the enactment of local autonomy and a variety of activities are currently under way on the initiative of members planning to run in the future local elections. Evidently, KYLL is a politically oriented organization.

With regard to the surreptitious moves with private organizations by Presidential Assistant Pak Chol-on, two different views are circulating in various sectors of political quarters. One is that as he did in the last presidential election, Pak is using private organizations to prepare for the interim appraisal of the president's performance. In other words, at a time when the DJP's popularity continues to decline, the risk factor could be great if the interim appraisal should be linked to a national referendum. His strategy, they observe, is to build advance bases to cope with such a contingency.

The other view links Pak's activities to his own ambition, asserting that the assistant to the president will run for a National Assembly regional constituency seat in the next general elections. Needless to say, this speculation is interwoven with allegations that Pak is thinking even beyond that.

While allegedly these two different viewpoints would perhaps merge into one when the time comes, the view linking Pak's activity to the interim appraisal of the president's performance is being accepted as more convincing at this time.

In connection with Pak's moves, there was a minor incident within the DJP recently, drawing the attention of political observers. According to reports, a bulletin printed by a youth group supporting party Secretary General Yi Chong-chan carried an article saying in effect that "we dislike the DJP but support Secretary General Yi." Assemblyman Mr N, known as Pak's man, obtained a copy and immediately reported its content to the Blue House. The assistant to the president, not to mention President No Tae-u, was disturbed, it is said. Regarding such moves surrounding Secretary General Yi, an assemblyman close to Presidential Assistant Pak quoted him as saying that "I am afraid that such hasty behavior could hurt the interim appraisal."

Meanwhile there were rumors, circulating with some validity, that with the party reform committee now expected to come up with an early election plan to pick a new party vice president, President No Tae-u put the brake on the committee in advance, and that all this resulted from the influence Presidential Assistant Pak Chol-on wielded.

When people discuss Pak's way of managing private organizations, they always refer, as the most typical cases, to "Taerimhoe" and "Kyongmaek" which made their appearances during the last presidential election campaign.

Presidential Assistant Pak was not directly connected with Taerimhoe in which President No Tae-u's younger brother, No Chae-u, was the central figure; however, since it was an organization embracing people of various walks of life, Pak reportedly arranged the roles of its leading figures.

A Taerimhoe staff member disclosed that "Presidential Assistant Pak issued guidelines for the group's activities, cooperation with public organizations and campaign strategy." But Pak's side issued a different interpretation, saying that "the relationship we had was to head off irresponsible criticisms caused by the Taerimhoe and help provide the group with effective management." One thing seems to be clear, however, and it is that Pak Chol-on was involved.

Although Taerimhoe itself was disbanded immediately after the presidential election, some ex-members still maintain the relationship, getting together regularly and doing things like climbing mountains.

Kyongmaek is an informal organization of Kyongbuk High School's 41st graduates with presidential assistant Pak as the central figure. Referred to as "Company President Pak" here, he is known to have been the

leading figure of these gatherings. When alumni associations were barred from campaigning by the current election law, this agroup established as a front the business company Kyongmaek to assist in the campaign, directly and indirectly.

At the time, the organization had its office on Chungmuro Street and, out of some 3,000 alumni residing in Seoul, more than 1,500 were active in this organization, making it remarkably successful. Kyongmaek's main assignments were to arrange on-site support for campaign speeches, mail campaign letters and canvass for votes. There were so many active workers toward the end of the campaign that the office looked narrow and cramped. Although Kyongmaek was also dissolved right after the election, some members are said to have moved to Pak's other organizations to continue their activities.

In connection with this type of private organization, a sector in the political arena predicts that in case the DJP's intraparty affiliations should surface over the agenda issue, Presidential Assistant Pak's faction presently lurking in his private organizations will emerge as a power to be reckoned with. Some even speculate that it will turn out to be a new power group rivaling the TK [Taegu-Kyongbuk].

Commenting on this observation, a source close to Presidential Assistant Pak Chol-on says, "Although Mr Pak himself seemingly refrains from being involved in any discussion beyond his present position as a working-level official on Nordpolitik policies, he, as the closest of all aides to the president, simply cannot afford to completely isolate himself from domestic affairs, especially in view of the interim appraisal and other major political issues still pending."

No Regards Leftists as 'Enemies of Democracy'
SK3103030689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT
31 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 31 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u denounced leftists in South Korea as enemies of democracy Friday [31 March], reiterating his determination to strictly deal with their illegal activities, which he said are carrying the nation farther away from the goal of reunification.

"As much as the illegal activities of leftists expand, North Korea will be encouraged to turn its back to efforts to improve inter-Korean relations and stick to its policy of communizing the whole peninsula by creating disturbances in our society," he said in a speech at the commencement ceremony of the National Police College.

No accused leftists of attacking the elected democratic government as "an enemy of the people to be overthrown" while admiring North Korea, which has been oppressed by an unprecedentedly harsh dictatorship for 40 years.

The president told the graduates of the four-year college to take the lead in creating a fresh image of the police and to devote themselves to realizing full democracy.

Assemblyman No Reaffirms Decision To Resign
SK3103015789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
31 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] Mt. Songni, Chungchongpuk-to—Rep. No Mu-hyon of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, who tendered his resignation as member of the Assembly, said yesterday that he will not withdraw his decision to leave the Assembly.

"I have not the slightest intention to withdraw my decision to resign from the Assembly, though I have been urged repeatedly by the party and family members to do so," the dissident lawyer-lawmaker told reporters at a hotel here yesterday.

Rep. No met with reporters yesterday for the first time since he disappeared after tendering the resignation to House speaker Kim Chae-sun on March 17.

Rep. No made the remarks following reports that House speaker Kim notified the office of Rep. No that he will accept the resignation tomorrow.

The 43-year-old dissident lawyer said his resignation from the Assembly is "the prolongation of my struggle" for better life for workers.

Students Hold University President for 5 Hours
SK3103014389 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
31 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] Students of Songgyungwan University in Seoul held their president "hostage" for about five hours late Wednesday afternoon.

The students, part of about 1,000 students who have been holding rallies opposing the raise in tuition fees in the main school building for four consecutive days, freed the president, Kim Yong-hun, and eight other professors only after Kim promised an open discussion on campus issues.

The students detained Kim and the professors when they entered the hall where the rally was conducted, intending to explain the results of a just-completed emergency faculty meeting.

The school said earlier that it is impossible to cut more than 1 percent from the 7.2 percent increase it has already announced.

Hyundai Action Shows Government Stance on Labor
SK3103010589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
31 Mar 89 pp 8, 9

[By staff reporter Choe Won-sok]

[Text] Labor disturbances at Hyundai Heavy Industries which had long paralyzed economic activities in Ulsan, Kyongsangnam-to, virtually came to a halt yesterday morning when state power forcibly dispersed the striking workers.

The intervention by police indicates a strong government stand in handling the labor-management conflicts which are expected to further flare up in the first half of this year when most business concerns plan to conclude negotiations with their workers on wage increases.

A substantial number of business concerns have been engulfed in serious labor conflicts since 1987 on the heels of the spreading of a democratic wave through all sectors of the society.

In principle, the government has refused to intervene in labor conflicts and has persuaded labor and management to settle their problems through negotiations. However, as the prolongation of the labor disturbances at Hyundai Heavy Industries had had an adverse impact on the national economy and may influence other business concerns in negotiations with their workers for wage increases, the government decided to take the hardline stance.

Labor conflicts at Hyundai Heavy Industries, the shipbuilding maker affiliated with the Hyundai group started on Dec. 12 last year when its workers went on strike, chiefly calling for bonus increases by 100 percent and a 44-hour work week.

On Dec. 19, the labor union led by So Tae-su agreed with management to end the strike after the shipbuilding company promised to pay 120,000 won in special bonuses to the workers. But Hyundai Heavy Industries was again embroiled in labor disturbances two days later as hardline workers led by Yi Won-kun confronted with the labor union for hegemony.

The company consequently announced the suspension of operations on Dec. 23, and the suspension was revoked on Jan. 6 this year.

It was again involved in fierce labor conflicts, following the attack on workers by some staff members on Jan. 8.

On March 1, some 500 hardline workers staged a sit-in rally in front of the Hyundai head-quarters, downtown Seoul. The police forcibly dispersed them on March 8, while the labor union admonished 98 hardliners on March 15 and the company fired 55 workers for having led strikes.

As a result, labor disturbances at the shipbuilding company were further fuelled, devastating its business and the economy in Ulsan.

According to the Trade-Industry Ministry, the turnover of the shipbuilding company decreased by 436 billion won during the period of 109 separate labor conflicts and its business losses amounted to 98.1 billion won.

The firm was also forced to give up the construction of three vessels worth \$110 million which had been ordered by foreign customers.

On the other hand, the shipbuilder failed to receive contracts for nine vessels worth some \$400 million during the period. The nine vessels account for some 50 percent of orders which the shipbuilding company annually receives from foreign customers.

In the meantime, the workers at Hyundai Heavy Industries lost a total of 7.7 billion won in income—336,000 won per worker—during the labor conflicts.

The amount breaks down to 1.4 billion last December, 3.7 billion won in January and 2.6 billion won in February.

At present, the company has 22,609 employees, while 18,756 of them are members of the labor union which was set up in July 1987.

The workers also failed to receive 16.4 billion on in bonuses, specifically 8.2 billion at the end of last year and 8.2 billion won in the first quarter of this year.

During the labor disturbances, the company paid 60 percent of normal pay to workers on strike and 100 percent to those who worked.

Meanwhile, a substantial number of makers who supply products to the shipbuilding company underwent various financial difficulties. Currently, 600 makers employing some 23,000 people supply 150 billion won worth of their products to the shipbuilding company every year. They suffered about 30 billion won in losses as they were unable to supply their products during the labor conflicts.

It was learned that a number of them were forced to reduce the capacity of their operation by more than 60 percent and some went bankrupt.

Last year, the turnover of the shipbuilding company amounted to 944.7 billion, down from the 955 billion won recorded in 1987 and 1,214.6 billion won in 1986. Its net profit stood at 28.9 billion won in the red last year, compared with the 30 million-won black figure in 1987 and the 160 million-won in the black in 1986. Its total capital assets amounted to 1,325 billion won at the end of last year, including 900.5 billion won in debts and 176.8 billion won in paid-in capital.

Youths Attack Five Hyundai Subsidiaries

SK3103004989 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
31 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] Group of young men believed to be college students attacked five offices of subsidiaries of the Hyundai Business Group in Seoul, Pusan and Kwangju yesterday, protesting police intervention to end a 109-day-long wildcat strike by militant workers at the Hyundai shipyard in Ulsan.

A band of about 10 college students attacked a Hyundai Motor Co. auto outlet in western Seoul with two firebombs and a dozen rocks at 11:10 a.m.

Windows of three Stellars were broken and parts of the cars were damaged in the attack.

"Denounce the Hyundai conglomerate suppressing the labor movement," the protesters chanted as they pelted cars on display in a showroom with firebombs and rocks before fleeing.

Petrol bombs thrown by the intruders caused a fire on the floor, but it was quickly put out by auto salesmen.

In Kwangju, about 250 college students firebombed three offices of Hyundai-affiliated firms in separate incidents.

In one case, about five students stormed a Hyundai Motor Co. outlet in western Kwangju at 1:40 p.m., smashing windows with steel bars and sticks and fire-bombing furniture and electric appliances.

In Pusan, five men pelted a Hyundai Motor Co. sales office in Pusanjin-ku at 2:50 a.m. with three petrol bombs. But there was no damage from the attack, police said.

Seoul Olympics Net \$497.92 Million in Profits

SK2903081789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0759 GMT
29 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 29 (YONHAP)—The 1988 Seoul Olympic games generated a net profit of 336.1 billion won (about 497.92 million U.S. dollars), the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) said Wednesday.

The final tally put earnings at 666.6 billion won (about 987.55 million dollars), with expenditures of 572.2 billion won (about 847.70 million dollars). Book profit was 94.4 billion won (about 139.85 million dollars).

SLOOC, which will be disbanded next week after being in operation for seven years and five months, agreed with the International Olympic Committee to exclude contributions from the official balance sheet.

Television rights brought in 224.7 billion won (about 332.88 million dollars), followed by sales of commemorative coins and medals (134.9 billion won or 199.85 million dollars), lotteries (118.7 billion won or 175.85 million dollars) and insignia sales (71.2 billion won or about 105.48 million dollars).

Expenditures for Olympic facilities totaled 236.8 billion won (about 350.81 million dollars), the committee said.

Burma

Minister Receives Soviet Ambassador, Officials

BK3003143289 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Major General Chit Swe, minister of fisheries and livestock breeding and agriculture and forests, received Mr Sergey Pavlovich Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Burma; Mr (A.F. Yevelev), Soviet counselor; and Mr (Konstantin G. Yuritov), executive director of the (Maristo) Company, in the conference hall of the Agriculture Corporation at No 50, Natmauk Road, Rangoon, at 1500 today.

Also present at the meeting were U Tin Maung Myint, director general of the Planning and Statistics Department under the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Breeding; U Win Khin, director general of the Fisheries Department; and U Han Tun, managing director of the Marine Products Corporation.

Single-Party Socialism Formally Abolished

BK3103114389 Hong Kong AFP in English 1127 GMT
31 Mar 89

[Excerpts] Rangoon, March 31 (AFP)—Burma's military authorities formally announced here Friday [31 March] that they had scrapped a 24-year-old law establishing a socialist single-party system in the country.

Government spokesman U Kyaw Sann told reporters that a 1965 law on the establishment of a socialist economic system in Burma had been abolished.

"We are officially announcing that we have done away with the single party socialist economic system and are now turning towards a multi-party system," the spokesman said. [passage omitted]

Mr. Kyaw Sann rejected Friday calls by students and political parties to revoke a ban on public gatherings imposed at the time of the September coup.

He also rejected demands that the timing of the elections be shortened to eight months from now and that political prisoners be released.

"We have not arrested anybody other than those breaking the law," he said.

The government spokesman dismissed calls for a dialogue to be established between military authorities and Burma's political parties.

The authorities are too busy getting the country "in order" and ready for general elections, Mr. Kyaw Sann said.

"If we meet with one party, we will be obliged to meet with all in order to be fair and we have no time for that," he added.

There are currently 230 parties in Burma.

"We don't want to be accused of being partial to any political party. The best way to avoid this is not to meet any of them," the spokesman said.

Union Democracy Unity Organization Issues Aims

BK3003071889 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 29 Mar 89

["Press Release No 121/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 29 March 1989—the 8th day of the waning moon of Tabaung, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the aims and future programs of the Union Democracy Unity Organization, UDUO, which has registered with the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 2, Hledan 6th Street, No 3 Ward, Kamayut Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims:

- A. To strive for the unity of democratic organizations.
- B. To strive to bring parties with similar objectives together and to jointly work through democratic means without personal, party, or regional affiliations.
- C. To implement a new constitution that is in accordance with times and on the basis of the Constitution drafted by the leaders of the Union of Burma in 1947.
- D. To build peace in the nation by eliminating selfish motives and acts of reprisals and by fostering magnanimity and forgiveness.
- E. To further strengthen the Union spirit by relating on the basis of equality and going through weal and woe with the people of all nationalities.
- F. To establish friendly relations with the Asian neighbors on the basis of the five Bandung principles and to practice a neutral policy in world affairs.
- G. To uphold the right to self-determination by all nations in accordance with the UN Charter.
- H. To adhere to the "four-pillar"—the public, cooperatives, joint venture, and private sectors—economic principles introduced by a leader of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League and leading economists.

3. Programs:

- A. To practice an education system of international standards, introduce a free and compulsory high school education, and permit freedom of study at institutes of higher learning.
- B. To provide free public health service without discrimination.
- C. To permit tillers to own farmland, to build an industrial nation based on agriculture, and to ensure workers enjoy benefits befitting their labor.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Ghafar Baba Leaves for Brunei on 2-Day Visit
BK3003062389 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0600 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Mr Ghafar Baba, left Kuala Lumpur this morning for a 2-day official visit to Brunei Darussalam. This is the first official visit by Mr Ghafar to that country.

He is being accompanied by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Dr Fadzil Che Wan, and several members of Parliament. Mr Ghafar will hold talks with his highness the sultan of Brunei later this afternoon. Datuk Fadzil told reporters before departure that both leaders will discuss bilateral matters, including a request by the Royal Brunei Airlines to pick up passengers from Kuala Lumpur on its way to Europe and London. He stressed that there are no major problems between both countries and they enjoy cordial relations.

ROC Reportedly Considering Deportation
BK3103080889 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0600 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Ministry has not received an official report from Taiwan on its proposed action against Malaysians working there without valid permits.

The minister, Datuk Abu Hassan Omar, says he has not been told of the move, but will study the matter with the help of the Malaysian-Taiwan Friendship and Trade Center in Taipei. He was commenting on a newspaper report that Taiwan is considering several forms of action, including deporting more than 20,000 Malaysians working on the island state without permit.

Datuk Abu Hassan said this after opening a resource center at a school in Kuala Selangor. He added that Malaysians working without permits in foreign countries should be prepared to face the risk of being found and deported. He expressed regret that such activities had affected Malaysia's image overseas.

Singapore

2,000 Illegal Thai Workers Depart for Home
BK2803124489 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 28 Mar 89 p 20

[By Leong Chan Teik]

[Text] Singapore, March 28—Almost 2,000 illegal Thai workers boarded a Thai train for home yesterday [27 March] in the biggest single repatriation in recent days.

Clutching a bagful of clothing and the occasional radio, the workers set off in high spirits for the 34-hour journey home.

Most will return to their farms or villages in the central and north-eastern parts of Thailand.

Odd-job laborer Yun Tano, 24, said: "Singapore is a wonderful country. Now I'm going back to work in my family's rice field."

A crush of cheery faces and eager hands appeared at the windows to bid farewell to senior Thai Embassy officials, including Thai Ambassador Asda Jayanama, as the train pulled out of the Keppel Road station at 1.45 pm.

Under an amnesty granted by Singapore authorities, Thai illegal workers have been given until the end of this month to register for repatriation.

Those caught overstaying—after the amended Immigration Act comes into force next month—for more than 90 days or enter the country illegally face at least three months' jail and three strokes of the cane.

"We are relieved to see them go," said Mr Phirawit Suwanprathet, the embassy's second secretary. "We are racing against time to repatriate them all."

The same train is expected to return on Thursday to take home another 2,000 workers.

Four Thai Navy ships are expected to dock at Sembawang to take home another 4,000 workers today.

One of the key agencies involved in yesterday's rail repatriation was the Malayan Railway, which rescheduled train movement to accommodate the Thai train.

"Controllers throughout the rail system have been told to give the Thai train top priority," Mr Wan Yahaya, the railway's marketing officer, told THE STRAITS TIMES.

"We have rearranged the times of track crossings. This train is very long. A normal train has only 11 coaches. We are also charging the Thais only a special concession for the use of the track."

Malayan Railway also provided three drivers and three assistants for the journey since Thai crew are not familiar with the corners, gradients and signaling.

Mr Choet Bunyarattawet, head of the State Railway of Thailand, was also in town to help oversee the repatriation.

"Great. Just great!" he commented on the assistance given by Malayan Railway and Singapore immigration and customs officials.

Parliament Approves 1989 Budget 29 March
BK3003110189 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 30 Mar 89 p 15

[Text] Parliament yesterday approved the budget for the financial year from April 1, 1989 to March 31, 1990 after 12 days of debate.

Under the main estimates, it approved \$6,741,003,170 [Singapore dollars] for the government's recurrent spending and a further \$5,127,537,180 for development projects.

Cambodia

U.S. Congressmen Meet Hun Sen, Chea Sim
BK3103052589 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0419 GMT
31 Mar 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK, March 31—A delegation of the U.S. Congress including Stephen Solarz, chairman of the House Sub-Committee on Asia and the Pacific, and Bill Richardson, member of the House International Relations Committee, paid a two-day visit to Kampuchea ending on March 30.

While here, the delegation was received by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] Central Committee and president of the National Assembly of the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea], and Hun Sen, Politburo member of the PRPK, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK.

Speaking to his American guests at a cordial meeting, Chairman Hun Sen recalled the PRK's painstaking efforts in the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean conflict and the results of the Hun Sen-Sihanouk meetings as well as the two Jakarta informal meetings [JIM].

On the international aspect of the Kampuchean problem, Chairman Hun Sen said: "JIM-2 agreed that the complete pull-out of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea must be carried out simultaneously with the prevention of the recurrence of the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea, the prevention of civil war, the cessation of military aid from outside to the Khmer opposition factions, and a ceasefire under strict supervision of an international control mechanism".

With regard to the internal aspect, Hun Sen said: "There remains a stalemate resulting from the arrogant attitude of the opposing factions. However, as is agreed upon, within four months after JIM-2, all Khmer parties will have to meet again and results of their talks will be submitted to the JIM chairman".

On the U.S.-Kampuchea ties, Hun Sen declared that the People's Republic of Kampuchea is prepared to cooperate with the United States to solve the MIA issue.

In reply, Stephen Solarz expressed his satisfaction at the comprehensive development of the People's Republic of Kampuchea over the past ten years. He said he agreed with the PRK stance on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the prevention of the recurrence of the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea.

The American guests also visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide and the Choeung Ek mass grave in Phnom Penh.

'Warring Factions' Scheduled To Meet in Paris
BK3103073089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0719 GMT
31 Mar 89

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Bangkok, March 31 (AFP)—Cambodia's warring factions are to meet shortly in Paris in a fresh attempt to break their stalemate, Cambodian sources said here Friday.

The sources said the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government and the tripartite Cambodian resistance coalition would send representatives to talks on April 10 at the request of Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen.

(In New Delhi, Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunchavan said his government was trying to arrange a meeting between Mr. Hun Sen and Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is currently in Beijing.)

(A proposal for a June meeting in Paris had come from Phnom Penh and has been put to the Prince Sihanouk, said Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who is accompanying Mr. Chatchai on his visit to India.)

(Mr. Sitthi told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the prince appeared to be holding his response until a May summit meeting between Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping in Beijing.)

Mr. Hun Sen Friday blamed the "arrogant attitude" of the resistance coalition for the stalemate in peace efforts, the official Cambodian news agency SPK said in a dispatch monitored in Bangkok.

In a meeting with U.S. Congressmen Stephen Solarz and William Richardson in Phnom Penh Thursday, Mr. Hun Sen said the guerrilla alliance's attitude contrasted with the "painstaking efforts" of Phnom Penh toward a political solution, the agency reported.

Earlier this month, Mr. Chatchai and Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, agreed to press for a meeting between Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Hun Sen.

Prince Sihanouk rebuffed the call, saying Phnom Penh showed no sign of flexibility or compromise.

The factions' April meeting in Paris will be within the framework of a "working group" that had already convened once in December in the French capital.

Cambodian sources said Phnom Penh will be represented by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Hor Nam Hong.

The meeting would mark a resumption of talks following a deadlocked regional gathering in Jakarta last month and the working group's equally inconclusive December meeting.

The Jakarta meeting brought together the four warring factions, Vietnam and its ally Laos, and the non-communist countries of Southeast Asia.

It ended with Hanoi and Phnom Penh rejecting a peace plan by Prince Sihanouk calling for a simultaneous dismantling of the Phnom Penh government and the Khmer Rouge, whose regime was overthrown by Vietnamese troops in 1979.

Vietnam and Cambodia have said such a move would lead to a return to power of the Khmer Rouge, now the most powerful resistance group, and have also rejected a U.N. role in a settlement because Cambodia's seat at the United Nations is held by the resistance alliance.

Thai and Cambodian sources said Prince Sihanouk was due in Bangkok April 28 for a two-day visit at the invitation of Mr. Chatchai.

A visit in February had been postponed after an unprecedented trip to Bangkok by Mr. Hun Sen on an invitation by Mr. Chatchai at the end of January.

The Thai premier has insisted that Mr. Hun Sen came in a private capacity, but Prince Sihanouk said the visit fostered efforts by Hanoi and Phnom Penh to win outside recognition for the Cambodian government.

On March 19, Mr. Hun Sen paid a surprise one-day visit to Hanoi. Diplomats said he discussed the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, asking Vietnam to complete its military pull-out by the end of this year.

The rival Cambodian factions remain wide apart on a power-sharing formula and the format of an international control mechanism to monitor a peace accord.

The U.N.-recognized Cambodian resistance coalition groups the marxist Khmer Rouge, blamed for hundreds of thousands of deaths during its rule, and two anti-communist factions headed by Prince Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann.

Hun Sen Receives Japanese Cultural Delegation
BK3003054289 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Mar (SPK)—Hun Sen, chairman of the Cambodian Council of Ministers, on 28 March received in Phnom Penh a Japanese delegation led by Dr Yoshiaki Ishizawa, director of the Institute for Research on Southeast Asian Cultures of a Tokyo university.

Chairman Hun Sen expressed satisfaction at the contributions of the Japanese institute to the conservation of Cambodian cultural heritage, particularly the Angkor temples, cultural property of not only the Cambodian people but also of mankind.

The Cambodian leader recalled that the Pol Potists not only massacred Cambodians but also destroyed the Cambodian culture when they were in power for over 3 years in Cambodia. Following the fall of this regime of genocide and vandalism, the Cambodian culture has been restored as well as the country's economic activities.

Hun Sen said the restoration and protection of the Angkor temples are necessary and should be done quickly. Currently, only India and Poland assist the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] to safeguard this heritage. "Cambodia is ready to cooperate with the Japanese institute in the matter," said Hun Sen.

For his part, Dr Ishizawa pledged his best to contribute to this goal.

The Japanese delegation left Phnom Penh Wednesday at the end of a visit of over a week. During its stay, it visited the Angkor Wat temples in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province and other cultural establishments.

The Japanese guests were also received by Chheng Phon, information and culture minister.

Cuban Communications Minister, Delegation Arrive
BK2703033989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Mar 89

[Text] A Cuban delegation led by Comrade Manuel Castillo Rebasa, minister of communications of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Phnom Penh on 24 March to attend the fourth meeting of the joint commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Republic of Cuba.

On hand to welcome the delegation at the Pochentong Airport were Comrades Khun Chhi, minister attached to the cabinet in charge of domestic communications and transport, and Viriato Mora Diaz, Cuban ambassador to Cambodia.

Received by Chea Soth

*BK3003052589 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0411 GMT
30 Mar 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 30—Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, received in Phnom Penh Monday a Cuban delegation headed by Manuel Castillo Rebasa, minister of communications and president of the Cuban section in the Cuba-Kampuchea commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Chea Soth welcomed the delegation's visit as an active contribution to the development of the cooperation between the two countries. He informed the guests of the current economic situation in Kampuchea, particularly the forest exploitation. He attributed Kampuchea's development in the past decade to the valuable assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, Cuba included.

He profoundly thanked the fraternal Cuban people for their support and assistance to Kampuchea.

In reply, Manuel Castillo Rebasa, who had arrived here for the fourth meeting of the Cuba-Kampuchea commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, informed his host of Cuba's successes in implementing the program of economic reform and expressed his determination to do his utmost to contribute to the further consolidation and development of the relations between Cuba and Kampuchea.

Men Sam-an Visits Kratie; Talks to Orphans

*BK2603091689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Mar 89*

[Text] During her trip to attend the first regional party congress of Kratie Province, Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission, visited the market of the provincial town and the furniture workshop in Krakor commune, Kratie District, and paid a visit to cadres and employees of the provincial hospital and the orphans center of Kratie Province where she also distributed gifts to the children.

When chatting with the orphans, Comrade Men Sam-an highly praised the attention and care given the children by the center, authorities, mass organizations, offices, and units in the province. She also expressed hope for the future of the children, the young shoots that will replace the old bamboos, the successors in the cause of national defense and reconstruction. She urged the orphans to continue hating the genocidal Pol Pot gang and to pledge to join all revolutionary tasks. In particular, they must study hard, love labor, help each other, and keep a clean and honest revolutionary life-style to deserve being revolutionary children.

Ney Pena Visits Pursat Province; Gives Speech

*BK2803053889 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Mar 89*

[Text] While attending the first regional party congress of Pursat Province, held from 16 to 19 March, Comrade Ney Pena, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission, visited cadres, combatants, people, state authorities, families of wounded and disabled combatants, and worthy families of the revolution in Kandieng District. The comrade also visited cadres and combatants of the provincial Armed Forces units in Veal commune, Kandieng District, and distributed some gifts to them, including radio sets, medicine, cigarettes, and cloth.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Ney Pena expressed and conveyed the sentiments and greetings of the party Central Committee and of the government to our cadres, combatants, and people. He highly appreciated the great results and successes scored by the party, state authorities, people, and Armed Forces in Kandieng District in the past period. The comrade also talked in detail about the current general situation of the revolution, particularly the development of the political situation as well as the brilliant successes of the diplomatic work, which has been welcomed and received wide support from public opinion inside the country, from compatriots abroad, as well as from international public opinion.

Comrade Ney Pena called on the state authorities, people, cadres, and combatants to further make intense efforts to carry out revolutionary tasks, particularly to vigorously promote fighting to defeat the enemies and to ensure that we are masters in assuming the task of firmly maintaining security and defending the locality. Along with this, we should also strongly promote production work to contribute to selling paddy to the state and improving the people's standard of living.

Comrade Ney Pena also took part in the meeting held to mark the success of Pursat Province's first regional party congress.

Son Sann Ends Camp Tour; To Leave for France

*BK2603070489 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Mar 89*

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] and prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, yesterday ended his tour of various camps along the border, during which he informed the Cambodian people there of the developments concerning the Cambodian national liberation struggle and the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem. His Excellency Son Sann stressed that the search for a Cambodian solution would continue with the working group of the four Cambodian parties meeting in France in April and

the roundtable summit meeting of Cambodian parties to be held also in France in June—following the Sino-Soviet summit meeting in May.

His Excellency Son Sann also talked about his recent visit to China and explained the objective of the creation of the High Council for National Defense. He said that Vietnam wanted a Cambodian national reconciliation under the framework of the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime, and noted that this is impossible because the Heng Samrin regime is a communist regime propped up by Vietnam. He said national reconciliation must be achieved through the formation of a new interim coalition government placed under the supervision of an international peacekeeping force to prevent the use of military force by any party to monopolize power, and also to prevent Vietnam from using pretexts to return to Cambodia after it has withdrawn.

From 22 to 25 March, His Excellency Son Sann visited camps with populations loyal to the KPNLF. He will leave Bangkok for France on Monday [27 March].

DK Army Chief Son Sen's Interview Continues
BK3103022989 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Part 2 of "station representative's interview with Son Sen, minister member of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's Coordinating Committee for National Defense and commander in chief of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea"—dated 29 March, read by announcer as questions and answers; Part 1 carried the 30 March issue of the East Asia DAILY REPORT]

[Text] [Announcer] Vietnam has time and again raised the issue of the so-called danger of the Khmer Rouge returning to power. What is your view?

[Son Sen] On this issue, we should separate Vietnam's maneuvers on the one hand, and the view of two other sides of Cambodia's national resistance movement and that of friends the world over, on the other.

1. Vietnam raised this issue as a pretext not to withdraw from Cambodia but to continue its occupation of Cambodia. It demands the elimination of the Democratic Kampuchean force, an important force fighting the Vietnamese on the battlefield. Once this force is eliminated, Vietnam will continue to occupy Cambodia forever.

2. As for the other two parties of Cambodia's national resistance forces and friends the world over who are concerned with this problem, I would like to remind people that His Excellency Khieu Samphan has already clearly explained this. On the one hand, we have repeatedly stated that we have no intention of returning to power alone. Our force is not enough to currently liberate the nation and defend it in the future. On the other,

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace proposal, the modalities for implementing the five-point plan of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], and the 14 March joint statement have adopted sufficient measures to safeguard against the party of Democratic Kampuchea-Khmer Rouge returning to power alone and against any party using force to dominate the others. On this issue, I would like to recall the following:

1. We currently have the high council for national defense headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; in the future, the samdech will be the supreme commander of Cambodia's only national army.

2. In the transitional period, we have proposed the setting up of a provisional four-party army—each party has an army of only 10,000 men. In the 14 March statement, it was further stated that we will hand over weapons of troops in excess of 10,000 men in each party to the UN international control commission [ICC] or the UN international peacekeeping force [IPF].

3. We have proposed that the UN ICC and the UN IPF be stationed in Cambodia. In the proposal of Cambodia's national resistance forces, it was suggested that these UN bodies be stationed at 24 points throughout the country. I would like to state that if it is necessary that the number be increased, we would accept it.

4. Along with the ICC or the IPF, there is also the four-party Cambodian committee. Suppose Democratic Kampuchea-Khmer Rouge hide weapons or troops somewhere in excess of the stipulated 10,000 men, other Cambodian parties and the Cambodian people will certainly know about this. The Cambodian people and the other three Cambodian parties will report this to the UN ICC or the UN IPF. These two bodies should then have the right to send their personnel to immediately inspect it on the spot.

Therefore, these measures are sufficient to prevent the party of Democratic Kampuchea-Khmer Rouge from returning to power alone and to prevent any Cambodian party using force to dominate the others. Why does Vietnam still oppose this, refuse to accept it, and keep raising the issue of the so-called danger of the Khmer Rouge returning to power?

The world can clearly see that the measures evidently prevent the party of Democratic Kampuchea-Khmer Rouge from returning to power alone. Moreover, the measures also guard against Vietnam hiding its forces in Cambodia and against Vietnam's continued occupation in Cambodia as well as preventing Vietnam from committing aggression against Cambodia again. That is why Vietnam so strongly opposes the proposal—to the extent that it uses insolent words against Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. Vietnam's rejection clearly shows that it refuses to solve the Cambodian problem and to withdraw from Cambodia despite facing difficulties.

SRV's 'Disguised' Troop Movements Reported
BK2703030989 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Mar 89

[Excerpt] On 19 March, the Hanoi aggressor authorities sent 10 trucks transporting fresh disguised Vietnamese troops from the 7th Military Region in Vietnam to Cambodia through Route 1, via Neak Loeung, along Routes 15 and 7, and via Tonle Bet and Kompong Cham provincial town. Three truckloads of those troops were stationed at Prey Toeng. The remaining trucks continued their trip along Route 6—three truckloads of soldiers were sent to mix with the Cambodian troops in Kompong Thom City, while the men in the last four trucks were assigned to reinforce the 307th Vietnamese intervention division stationed at Tasay in Chikreng District, Siem Reap Province. [passage omitted]

Indonesia

Singapore's Goh Arrives for Talks in Jakarta

Views Relations With Suharto

BK3003122889 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] President Suharto has stressed the importance of enhancing relations, cooperation, and understanding among ASEAN's younger generations for the interests of each nation. The head of state made the appeal when he received Goh Chok Tong, Singapore deputy prime minister and concurrently minister of defense, in Jakarta today.

Speaking to reporters after his meeting with President Suharto, Goh said that the president stressed the paramount importance of cooperation among the younger generations in the ASEAN region to enhance understanding among themselves in facing the future. National resilience and economic matters were also discussed during the the 40-minute meeting.

According to Goh, Indonesia's economic policy is good and has considerably attracted Singapore capital, particularly following deregulation measures.

Discusses Developments With Sudharmono

BK3003134889 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1252 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Jakarta, March 31 (OANA-ANTARA)—Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore Goh Chok Tong Thursday paid a courtesy call on Indonesian Vice President Sudharmono.

Goh has been here since Wednesday for a three-day working visit.

During the meeting with the vice president, Goh was accompanied by [State] Minister of Finance and Foreign Affairs George Yong Boon Yeo, State Minister for

Trade, Industry, Communications, and Information Mah Bow Tan, secretary in charge of political affairs of the Ministry of Communications and Information Moh Maidin Facker and Singapore's ambassador to Indonesia, Barry Desker.

Secretary of the vice president, Mokhtar, told the press that Goh and Vice President Sudharmono exchanged views and information on recent developments in Singapore and Indonesia.

The Indonesian vice president also explained to his guests the efforts to increase functional supervision, social control as well as "built-in control" in Indonesia.

He also told his guests that he has traveled and will travel to all provinces in Indonesia to maintain supervision and control on various government institutions.

According to Mokhtar, the Singaporean guests also asked some questions on the "Lampung affairs" and Indonesia's preparations to allow the use of parabolic antennae by TV viewers.

Singapore has banned the the sophisticated equipment which enables TV viewers to receive broadcasting programs from various nations.

About the "Lampung affairs," Vice President Sudharmono said that the commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces, General Tri Sutrisno, can explain it clearly.

He further said that the Indonesian Government allows TV viewers to use parabolic antennae with some limitations.

The deputy prime minister of Singapore is in Indonesia at the invitation of the Coordinating Minister of Economy, Finance, and Industry Radius Prawiro. In a press conference upon his arrival at the Sukarno-Hatta International Airport here Wednesday he said his visit is a regular visit aimed at fostering friendship between Singapore and Indonesia.

Views Joint Exercises With Murdani

BK3103021589 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] Defense and Security Minister L.B. Murdani yesterday [30 Mar 89] received a courtesy call from Goh Chok Tong, Singapore deputy prime minister and defense minister, who thanked the former for the successful commissioning of the Air Weapon Range at Siabu. The construction of Siabu Air Weapon Range as a place for joint exercises between the Indonesian and Singapore Air Forces was the brainchild of L.B. Murdani, when he was still Armed Forces commander, and Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong [of Singapore].

Murdani and Goh also exchanged views on various issues, including efforts to maintain and upgrade bilateral relations, especially in defense and security.

Laos

Japanese Deputy Minister Calls on Kaysone
BK3003145289 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] This morning [30 March], Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], received, at the government guest hall, a courtesy call from Takamori Makino, deputy minister in charge of the parliamentary affairs of the Foreign Ministry of Japan. On this occasion, the guest and the host conversed with each other on many issues concerning both international and regional situations of common interest.

Deputy Minister Takamori Makino informed Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihan of the visit to the LPDR by him and his delegation. The two sides also highly appreciated the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in the past as well as in the present. They both expressed conviction that the friendly relations between the governments and peoples of Laos and Japan will be further developed.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihan expressed profound gratitude to the government and people of Japan for their precious assistance to the Lao people in developing the economy. He noted: It is apparent that various Japanese assistance projects in Laos have been carried out efficiently. He also pointed to the LPDR's policy to broaden the development of the national economy, the policy which has been widely supported by foreign countries, in particular Japan.

On the afternoon of the same day, Takamori Makino and delegation left Vientiane for home after ending a 3-day visit to the LPDR.

Joint Committees Views Thai Border Situation
BK3103111289 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0430 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 29 March 1989, the joint military committees of Laos and Thailand held a regular meeting. In the meeting, the two sides informed each other of the situation in general along the Lao-Thai border in the past 3 weeks. They then discussed means to settle the problem to turn the Lao-Thai border into a border of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

During the meeting on this occasion, the two sides also handed over to each other persons who entered the country illegally. The Lao side handed over to the Thai side three persons, while the Thai side handed over to the Lao side four in return. The joint military committees of the two sides also agreed to join in celebrating the water festival or the traditional new year festival to be organized in Thailand's Na Haeo District, Loei Province, on Thursday, 13 April 1989, at an invitation of the Thai district administration chief.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. The two sides agreed to hold the next meeting on 25 April.

Army Art Troupe Returns From Thailand Visit
BK3003124489 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0430 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] To further develop existing fraternal relations with Thailand, an LPA [Lao People's Army] art troupe, led by Comrade Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, first deputy chief of the Army General Political Department, paid a 7-day visit as a Laos military friendship delegation to perform in the northeastern and the northern parts of Thailand. After the visit, the delegation returned to Vientiane on the morning of 27 March 1989 on board a Thai Air Force plane.

During the visit, the LPA art troupe performed on five occasions and held get-togethers on several occasions. The delegation also visited a number of historical places, museums, educational institutes, and tourist attractions. Wherever it went, the delegation was warmly welcomed by both high-ranking military and civilian Thai officials as well as by the fraternal Thai people.

Second Trade Union Congress Scheduled for April
BK3003100089 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT
30 Mar 89

[Text] Vientiane, March 30 (KPL)—"The Second Congress of the Lao Federation of Trade Union [LFTU] is to be held here on April 26-28," disclosed by the LFTU CC [Central Committee] on March 28, 1989. [sentence as received]

Delegates to the congress are to report themselves to the Central Committee of the trade union not later than April 25, the source noted.

Philippines

Aquino Hopes for Benefits From Brady Plan
HK3103101589 Manila Manila Broadcasting
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] President Aquino has directed the debt panel negotiating with the country's foreign creditors to try to seek the inclusion of the Philippines in the debt reduction program spelled out by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady.

Speaking in an interview, the president said that the Brady plan calls for partial debt remittance that would allow debtor states to attend to other obligations. The president added that she has transmitted her directive to the debt panel headed by Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme who is currently in Washington.

Mrs Aquino also said: The Brady plan may take a while before it is implemented, but I am hopeful that the plan will be carried out.

The president reported that a recent World Bank-IMF conference had tried to find ways to help heavily-indebted countries. She also said that the Brady plan will have to be discussed by creditor banks and multilateral institutions.

Here is the statement by the president:

[Begin Aquino recording in English] Well, we have already said time and time again that the fact that we have performed outstandingly, that we have done all of the conditionalities and we have performed the best among the heavily indebted countries, then we should be given something extra because of this. As you know, the Brady plan is being studied now. And I am told that the Philippines will be one of the first to benefit from this new proposal, if and when the proposal will be put into effect. This will be studied by the governments of our creditors, also by the commercial banks. So that will take time. But we are hoping that the Brady proposal will be pushed through and that the Philippines will be one of the first countries to benefit from this. [end recording]

Manglapus Cites Pentagon Study on Bases
HK3103035189 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English
31 Mar 89 p 12

[By Maria Rosa S. Ocampo]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus yesterday said the Pentagon has done studies on the successful conversion of the United States' military bases into civilian use which may be applicable to the bases installations here.

In a press conference yesterday, Manglapus also said the government is seeking the rapid disbursement of the \$160-million U.S. Economic Support Fund (ESF), as stipulated in the recently revised bases compensation package, for use in a complicated debt reduction scheme involving the purchase of U.S. zero coupon bonds. Manglapus said he has some documentation proving that the U.S. successfully converted to civilian use certain military bases despite protests from various quarters.

He cited a Pentagon study which found out that among the 100 U.S. bases closed between 1961 and 1986, civilians lost 93,000 jobs but gained 138,000 new ones.

We're going to look into these studies by the Pentagon itself and determine whether these will be applicable to the Philippines," he said.

The Department of Foreign Affairs is being assisted by other government agencies in studying the possibility of converting the Subic and Clark bases into military use pending the legislation creating a joint executive-legislative commission that will do this task.

Manglapus said their initial findings indicate that "we can put these bases to civilian use."

But while the possible conversion would please various quarters opposed to retaining the U.S. bases here, Manglapus said all legislators in the United States are in favor of bases retention.

Other diplomatic sources said the bases issue is one of the major topics to be tackled with Rep Stephen Solarz who is scheduled to arrive today for a two-day visit.

Sources hinted that Solarz may be seeking the early renegotiation of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement which will expire in 1991.

Solarz will also be meeting with President Aquino and top officials from the Central Bank, Department of Finance, National Economic and Development Authority, and the coordinating committee for the Philippine Assistance Program to determine the progress of the U.S. and Japan-initiated aid program for the country.

As to the rapid release of the ESF, Manglapus said this is stipulated in the revised bases compensation package both for budgetary support and for the debt reduction scheme.

Under this agreement, Manglapus said the government is entitled to use U.S. aid money even ultimately for the purchase of U.S. coupon bonds.

Other government sources explained that under this scheme, about \$100 million of the ESF proceeds would be used to buy the same amount of U.S. Treasury bonds. The bonds, in turn, would be used to retire about \$200-million worth of foreign debt assuming a 50 percent discount.

Overall, sources explained the scheme would mean interest savings of \$560 million yearly for 20 years or a measly savings of less than \$28 million. [figures as published]

Manglapus said the principle of this debt reduction scheme is adopted by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady in his debt reduction plan for heavily indebted countries.

Says Support Funds Due in June
HK3103032789 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] The United States will make available the \$248 million in Economic Support Funds, as provided for in the R.P. [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military

Bases Agreement by June this year. Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said the money is stipulated in the Memorandum of Agreement formalized at the end of the review in Washington. The ESF is a budget-support program of the U.S. Government to boost Philippine economic and administrative reforms. Manglapus, however, said the Philippine Government has no plans to adopt any other debt-reduction schemes but market-oriented debt reduction programs. [sentence as heard] He added that the peso component will be used for projects, while the dollars shall go to the dollar reserves.

Aquino Assures Government Assistance to Laya
HK3003112789 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 30 Mar 89

[From "GMA NEWS" Program]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today assured former Central Bank Governor Jaime Laya of the government's assistance concerning his case in the United States. The president received a letter from Laya requesting his return to attend his daughter's graduation. In his letter he promised that if he comes back to the country he will consent to appear before the U.S. courts if necessary.

Mrs Aquino has already issued a directive to Consul General Buddy Gomez in Hawaii, to extend assistance to Laya. Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus has stated that the government can request for the former cabinet minister's release.

Laya Confirms Consul's Help
HK3103063389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] Jaime Laya today said he is being treated well by U.S. authorities. In an interview this morning with station DZBB the former Central Bank governor said he is getting bored because he has nothing to do while waiting for the trial in New York.

[Begin Laya recording] The main problem is that my livelihood and family are in the Philippines. While I am here I cannot attend to my work. I do not have a green card nor work permit so I cannot do anything here. I am just in the hotel and I thought, if I will just wait in this condition until May [changes thought] ...the lawyer actually told me that it is not certain whether I can testify on 8 May. It is possible that it can take 6 more months. So what will I do during this period of time? [end recording]

In the same interview Laya confirmed that Honolulu Consul General Buddy Gomez is helping him. Gomez's visit to Laya had been very important to the detained official. Laya also had the opportunity to see Mrs Marcos and visit the former president in the hospital.

[Begin Laya recording in English] I actually visited with her. In fact she invited all of us to have dinner with her one evening and after that I sat down with her once or twice basically to fulfill the purpose of our visit. Our purpose here was really just to visit former President Marcos and so we also went to the hospital to pay our respects. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Justice Secretary Ordonez said the government cannot extend legal assistance to Laya because his arrest by the FBI was not illegal. Consequently, the government cannot legally intervene for him to be taken out of U.S. custody. Ordonez said the government can only extend help to Filipinos arrested abroad if the arrest violates the law or human rights. Laya is being detained in Honolulu to serve as a witness in the trial of former President Marcos.

Laya Given Permission To Return
HK3103081789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0750 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] M.P. Lazaro reports:

[Begin recording] Former Education Secretary Jaime Laya was been given permission to return from Hawaii after the Philippine Government guaranteed his returning to the United States to testify against former President Marcos. This was stated by President Corazon Aquino to reporters today. Her statement is contrary to the one issued by Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez who said that the government cannot interfere in Laya's case because it is under U.S. jurisdiction.

Mrs Aquino told newsmen that she was able to speak with Laya's wife and mother-in-law last Wednesday. He asked the president if he could come back to attend his daughter's graduation. He can now return with the condition that he will return for the trial, the president said.

FBI agents arrested Laya following his visit to the ill-stricken Marcos. They want him to be a material witness in the multimillion-dollar case against the former president. Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig immediately broke the news to the president this morning.

Marcos Kickbacks From Japanese Firms Claimed
OW3003063689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0533 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Manila, March 30 KYODO—Former President Ferdinand Marcos received 11.4 million dollars in kickbacks from Japanese firms in exchange for awards of government contracts, the government's lawyer said Wednesday.

Solicitor General Francisco Chavez said the amount was in addition to 4.5 million dollars in commissions received from Japanese firms by former Public Works Secretary Baltazar Aquino from 1975 to 1981 on behalf of the deposed president.

Chavez said 21 checks amounting to 11.4 million dollars were deposited under account No. 51960 in the Swiss Bank Corp. branch in Hong Kong, the same bank account in which Aquino deposited the commissions for Marcos.

Assistant Solicitor General Romeo de la Cruz said the Swiss account in Hong Kong was in the name of the Rosaly Foundation but had been traced to Marcos.

Chavez said the checks were deposited by the late War Reparations Commission Chairman Eulogio Balao and businessman Andres Genito, earlier identified by Aquino as close associates of and "collectors" for Marcos.

The checks, which were deposited from 1976 to 1979, were presented in the deposition hearings of the ailing Aquino in connection with civil suits against Marcos and his associates for illegally enriching themselves during his 20-year presidency.

Aquino earlier testified that the 4.5 million dollars he received were commissions from Sumitomo Corp., Marubeni Corp., Toyo Corp., Sakai Heavy Industries Ltd., Nissho Iwai Co., Mitsui and Co., and C. Itoh and Co.

In subsequent testimony during the deposition hearings, he retracted his statements about Marubeni, C. Itoh, Mitsui and Nissho Iwai.

Taiwanese 'Poachers' Alarm Batanes Officials

HK3103042789 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Officials of the island province of Batanes have expressed fears that the Y'Ami Island of Itbayat may become another Spratlys unless something is done to arrest the growing number of Taiwanese poachers there. Governor Telesforo Castillejo said an undetermined number of poachers have practically occupied the entire Y'Ami Island since early last year. The Taiwanese poachers are engaged in illegal logging, indiscriminate hunting of goats, and cutting precious [words indistinct] trees which are a rare wood species found in Y'Ami Island. Castillejo said the Taiwanese intruders have continued to illegally occupy the island since then, and they eat, live, and do their thing [as heard] there, rendering the native residents practically helpless. The governor said the problem is becoming serious and that he does not want any part of his province to become another Spratlys.

Aquino Appeals for Unity; Warns Insurgents

HK2803071189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0640 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] In an interview with newsmen at noon after casting her ballot in Hacienda Luisita, San Miguel, Tarlac, the president expressed hope that the entire nation, including opponents of the government, will unite for the welfare of the country.

[Begin recording in English] [Aquino] Well, this is a time for all to take part in government, down to the barangay level, and once again to reinforce our democracy in that people are free to vote for their candidates and to be a part of government. We hope that all Filipino voters will take part in this exercise today and I also pray that we will have very peaceful and orderly elections.

[Reporter] Ma'am, tomorrow the NPA [New People's Army] will mark their anniversary.

[Aquino] Well, I hope those who are opposing this administration and opposing democracy will finally agree to work with us and to build the great country that we are hoping for. So we are, of course, addressing their needs and, together, we can really do much. But if they continue to fight us, then we will have no alternative except to use force. [end recording]

It will be recalled that tomorrow, 29 March, is the 20th anniversary of the founding of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA, which is conducting an insurgency war against the government. The president explained that her administration continues to respond to the people's needs. However, she warned that if the rebels persist in fighting, then the government will have no choice but to use force.

Aquino To Inquire About Rice Price Hike

HK3103093189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 31 mar 89

[Text] President Aquino will ask the National Food Authority [NFA] and the Department of Agriculture about the reported rice price hike. Vic Pambuan of Mobile 13 has the details:

[Begin recording] [Pambuan] President Corazon Aquino stressed that she will ask the National Food Authority and the Department of Agriculture directly, regarding the P [peso] 10 per kilo sale of rice. According to her, the increase would only be limited to the high quality or fancy variety, but she is concerned about the people who have difficulty buying rice, and she is fearful that they will experience hardship and hunger. She will order the reduction in the prices of rice.

[Aquino in English] I would like to know directly from the NFA and also the Department of Agriculture if indeed the price of rice has already ascended. This is probably the high quality or fancy variety that you are talking about. What I am concerned about is that there be rice available at the lowest possible prices for the great majority.

[Pambuan] Regarding rice importation, Mrs Aquino said the matter will be studied carefully because last year, the country had imported rice without any costs.

[Aquino in English] That is being studied. Last year we were able to get rice from abroad at no cost to the government. We were able to get grants from other

countries, and we were able to get this rice in addition for this year. Unfortunately, last year, as you all know, we had those three typhoons, and especially Typhoon Unsang contributed to the—well it's not really a shortage—but what we would like is to have a good supply of rice so that the price will not go up.

We also have to consider, of course, the farmers, the rice farmers, that we should not also penalize them and contribute to bringing the prices down because they are also very much affected by this. But we will do our best to make rice available, especially in the urban areas at a price which is affordable for the people. [end recording]

Meanwhile, according to the National Food Authority, there will be no rice shortage. Dick Sintiongco of Mobile 6 has the details:

[Begin recording] [Sintiongco] The National Food Authority today assured that there will be no rice shortage in the country. The assurance was made by NFA administrator Pelagio Gabaldon in a hearing on the price hike conducted by the House subcommittee on edible crops. Gabaldon also denied reports that the price of rice will go up to P16 per kilo. He admitted that they are still figuring out why there was a sudden increase in the price of rice.

[Gabaldon in English] The only thing I can say is that at the moment there is no such thing as a rice shortage. I think [words indistinct] the different public markets and among the rice retailers.

The prices again is something... [changes thought] we are still trying to figure out why it has gone up to about P8.50, P9.00. But you know, as we said earlier, those rices at P6.25 and P6.50 and P7.00—that really depends on your taste. Like if you want to have something fancy, then you have to pay through the nose. Just like when you go out and buy fish, you can buy galunggong [big-bodied, round scad], but if your taste is for lapulapo [grouper fish], you will just have to pay through the nose for it.

[Sintiongco] Gabaldon also told the committee headed by Representative Leonardo Guerrero, that the NFA did not recommend rice importation to fill up the buffer stock. For the past week prices of rice have risen from P6.00 to P8.00, and even up to P13.00 in other markets. [end recording]

Militant Unions To Join Forces in Wage Demands *HK3103034589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 31 Mar 89 p 6*

[By staff writer David Jude Santa Ana]

[Text] Two militant labor organizations said yesterday they were ready to form a tactical alliance with conservative labor groups for a united front in their demand for a minimum wage increase.

Crispin Beltran, chairman of both the Labor Advisory and Consultative Committee (LACC) and the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) [1 May Movement], said his group is willing to close ranks with the conservative Trade Union Congress of the Philippine (TUCP).

Beltran told newsmen the LACC officials held a meeting yesterday afternoon and firmed up plans to discuss the wage issue with the TUCP.

Last Wednesday, TUCP chairman Democrito Mendoza urged labor groups to form an alliance in response to what he said was government's insincerity in handling the minimum wage increase.

The TUCP is asking for a P [peso] 22-increase while the LACC-KMU is asking for a P36-hike. Labor leaders said the suggestion of the National Wage Council (NWC) to increase the floor wage by P8.90 in Metro Manila and P2.70 in the provinces was a "big joke."

Mendoza warned that if government grants an increase less than P20, the workers would stage work stoppages and strikes.

The last time labor organizations had forged a tactical alliance was in 1987 when they urged government to grant a P10-increase over the old P54-daily minimum wage.

Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon has repeatedly refused to state the government's stand on how much increase to grant. He said the NWC will submit its recommendation to President Corazon C. Aquino sometime this week.

Beltran said NWC's estimate of an P8.90 increase in Metro Manila was "granular in terms of not only statistical basis but also the workers day-to-day experiences in hard-up living."

"The LACC," he said, "has satisfactorily justified the P36-increase in minimum wage and has likewise debunked the business sector's counterclaims."

He pointed out that while they are pushing for an increase, they are still open for negotiations.

Beltran also asked other labor groups to seriously consider adopting a common position against the wage regionalization proposal. Such scheme, he said, inadvertently discriminates against workers in the rural areas.

"The argument put forward by government and the business sector regarding lower cost of living and relatively lower rate of inflation in the rural areas is quite backwards and even banal," he said.

He likewise invited conservative labor groups to adopt a militant stand by opposing the impediments which he said militate against the workers' struggle for decent wages. He cited the 1989 Labor Code as one of "these pro-capitalist, anti-labor laws."

Loyalist Group Recruits Active Duty Soldiers

HK2403033389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
24 Mar 89 pp 1, 9

[By Wilma N. Yamzon]

[Text] Military authorities revealed yesterday an alleged plan of the "Guardian Brotherhood (GB)" to recruit active members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to topple the government.

The GB is a "Marcos loyalist" organization reportedly led by captured former colonel Reynaldo Cabauatan.

Brig. Gen. Rodolfo Biazon, commanding general of the National Capital Region Defense Command (NCRDC), said the GB, however, does not only promise "rewards" to their recruits, but also asks a certain amount of money as membership fee.

Biazon said the group promises its recruits, mostly young men, that they will be enlisted in the AFP immediately if they become its bona fide members because someone in the GB will process their papers.

Once they are recruited, they are tattooed, he said.

He said a certain Arthur Banaag of the GB "Magic Group," former sergeant Jun Ocampo, alias "Nida," and former sergeant Cesar Paredes, alias "Zar," have been leading the GB recruitment program.

Eight persons recruited by the group said that each of them had paid P [pesos] 150 for membership and another P150 for a certain activity.

"This is a new racket by the rightists because they are running out of funds," Biazon said.

He said some GB recruits pose as agents of the AFP Narcotics Command or of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Criminal Intelligence Service.

He added that many former soldiers are helping in the recruitment and they get their "shares" from the racket.

"It appears that the GB, although disbanded officially by the AFP after the 1986 People's Power Revolution, is still active," Biazon said.

He said some unscrupulous members have made the organization their source of funds through the collection of illegal fees.

He added that other members are made to believe that membership in the GB is a status symbol.

"In view of the undesirable activities of the GB, the AFP enlisted officers should be made aware of the group's racket," Biazon said.

Leadership Vacuum 'Hounds' Communist Party

HK3003131989 Quezon City MALAYA in English
28 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] A leadership vacuum continues to hound the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its military arm, the New People's Army [NPA], Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano, Constabulary and Integrated National Police chief yesterday said.

Montano, citing intelligence reports, said it is not clear whether former CPP chairman Jose Maria Sison or Benito Tiamzon, former acting chairman, is the actual head of the party and running party affairs.

Montano expressed doubts in an interview with reporters that Sison, who has gone into exile in the Netherlands, has reassumed his former position at the helm of the underground party.

He admitted receiving reports that the chairmanship of the CPP has been claimed by Tiamzon at the urging of his backers at the CPP's higher echelons.

"Not everybody in the CPP wants Sison back as chairman," Montano said. "Some members accept Tiamzon as Sison's replacement but some don't."

He said that even ranking members of the CPP who have been in detention for some time have a hard time analyzing the leadership structure of the CPP today.

"No one in the party knows or have any idea about clear-cut party leadership in the present CPP-NPA hierarchy," Montano said. "There is still a vacuum in its leadership."

He said Sison's assumption of the top CPP post has been "the subject of intense debate" within the party.

Montano recalled that since the capture of former NPA chief Bernabe Buscayno several years back, the communist guerrillas were never able to surmount the nagging problem of a vacuum in leadership.

"The NPA leadership is very nebulous," Montano said, noting that intelligence reports gathered by the Constabulary show that second liners seem to be running the rebel army at the moment.

Montano also revealed that Romulo Kintanar, alleged NPA chief who escaped from detention last year, has reassumed a major position in the underground movement.

Montano last week increased the reward for the capture of Kintanar to P [pesos] 450,000. He also increased to P350,000 the reward for the capture of renegade priest Fr. Frank Navarro who, along with Kintanar, held vital positions in the Mindanao Commission of the CPP-NPA.

Sparrow Killings 'Noticeably Decreased'
*HK2503030989 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Mar 89*

[Text] Sparrow killings in the city have noticeably decreased in the past months, but the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] is still deciding whether to pursue the operations of its armed partisans called the sparrows. This view was expressed by Brigadier General Rodolfo Biazon, chief of the National Capital Region Defense Command [NCRDC]. At the same time, he dismissed reports that the CPP Central Committee has abandoned urban insurrection tactics and recalled its hitmen to the provinces.

In another development, Philippine Constabulary Chief Major General Ramon Montano allayed fears that the vaunted anticommunist Alsa Masa [People's Uprising] would be disbanded. He made the assurance during a dialogue in Davao City with district officers and members of the Alsa Masa at the Davao Peace and Order Council led by Mayor Rodrigo Duterte. The Alsa Masa cannot be dismantled without due process, according to Montano, in the midst of what he described as unfounded criticisms against its human rights records.

Residents of the Davao provinces have fully supported the Alsa Masa in the fight against communism. Montano said the Alsa Masa's human rights record is even better than most armed forces units and should not be a concern in the face of a concerted disinformation campaign being waged by the communists. Montano added that the Alsa Masa is being criticized because it is the main stumbling block against the armed plot of communism in Davao City.

Ramos Seeks Additional Laws To Fight Insurgents
*HK2803122189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 28 Mar 89*

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines spokesman Colonel Juanito Rimando said that the 247,000-strong military is on full alert on the eve of the 20th New People's Army [NPA] anniversary. Rimando said the NPA may launch attacks in commemoration of the event. However, he assured that the military was prepared against any rebel action.

In a related development, Secretary of Defense Fidel Ramos is seeking additional legislation to suppress the insurrection. Speaking in an interview, Ramos said that he would seek such measures as adoption of an Official Secrets Act, computerized personal identification card and investigation of foreign funds channeled to organizations linked with the communists.

According to Ramos, the Official Secrets Act will be similar to the one applied in Great Britain to protect state secrets. Through this act, journalists will be prohibited from publicizing information considered by the government to be detrimental to national security.

NPA Claims 30,000 Armed Men Nationwide
*HK3003051589 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
30 Mar 89 pp 1, 20*

[Text] The New People's Army (NPA) claimed yesterday a force of 50,000 all over the country, 30,000 of whom are armed.

Leaders of the NPA's Alex Boncayao Brigade-Metro Manila Partisan Front (ABB-MMPF) issued the statement on the occasion of the NPA's 20th anniversary.

The ABB leaders urged the Filipino masses to continue their struggle for genuine democracy and national freedom.

They said they will continue their campaign against oppressive military and police officers and government officials, as well as "all anti-social and other reactionary elements" of society who have "committed heinous crimes against the people."

NPA commanders said that they have established some 100 guerrilla fronts in the country, mostly in Luzon and Mindanao. They added that they set up several NPA training camps in Quezon and Central Visayas.

They also said that the NPA has formed the Bagong Nabal ng Bayan (New People's Navy).

They admitted that the NPA suffered setbacks the past two years due to offensives by the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) in Central and Southern Luzon and in Mindanao, in which some CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] officers and NPA commanders were captured. They said, however, that the setbacks were minor adding that they expect to operate in cities before the end of the decade.

Senator Maceda Disputes Defense Claims
*HK3003072589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 30 Mar 89 pp 1, 10*

[By Cesar Espino]

[Text] Sen. Ernesto Maceda yesterday disputed the claims of top defense officials that the government was winning the war against communist rebels, saying the number of New People's Army [NPA] regulars had risen to 34,500.

Maceda, chairman of the Senate Defense Committee, blamed the growth in the NPA's strength on the low priority government is giving to the anti-insurgency campaign.

"The government, from the President down, is not acting with a singleness of purpose in accepting that the insurgency is the No. 1 problem," he said in a press conference.

As this developed, the pro-administration Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino (LDP) [Struggle of PHilippine Democrats] rejected Ms. Aquino's appeal for Congress to increase the defense budget to enable the military to end the 20-year communist insurgency.

"Economic development—not a military approach—is the key to solving the insurgency problem," said LDP spokesman Rep. Oscar Orbos (Pangasi-nan).

Orbos said Congress would not increase the current P [peso] 21-billion defense budget next year, except for the allocations for civil relations projects "where (the money) will be put to better use."

Orbos also said the LDP was not inclined to pass tougher anti-insurgency measures as suggested by Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos.

To strengthen the government's hand against the insurgents, Ramos earlier called for the enactment of several measures, including an Official Secrets Act, which would outlaw the disclosure of sensitive information, a computerized identification system for all citizens, longer legal detention periods for suspected rebels, and allowing checks on the financial sources of organization suspected of being sympathetic to the rebel movement.

Ramos and Gen. Renato de Villa, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, have also said the military has been scoring heavily against the insurgents, reducing the number of NPA armed regulars to only 23,500 this year from 25,000 in 1988.

But Maceda quoted an unnamed general as telling him that contrary to the claims of the two officials, the number of rebel regulars had increased to 34,500.

Romulo Kintanar, alleged former NPA chief, recently placed the rebel strength at 30,000.

A breakdown of the rebel force concentration Maceda gave to newsmen showed there were 11,000 regulars in some 4,000 barangays in the 25 provinces most seriously affected by the insurgency, with Negros having the biggest number at 2,006. Also on the list were Iloilo, Northern Samar, Camarines Sur, Cagayan, Quezon, Bataan, Isabela, Eastern Samar, Albay, Western Samar, Aurora, Misamis Occidental, Abra, Lanao del Norte, Agusan del Norte, Pampanga, Bulacan, Sungao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Davao del Norte, Pangasinan and Oriental Mindoro.

Maceda said the list was prepared by his staff in consultation with military officers during his recent visits to various military camps.

"I am not ready to agree with the assessment of Secretary Ramos and General de Villa that we are progressing in the insurgency fight," he said.

Maceda said the government was to blame for the continued growth in NPA strength because it was giving the anti-insurgency program a low priority. The problem was being rated as number three or four on its list of priorities, he said.

Maceda, however, differed with the LDP on the need to allocate a bigger budget for defense.

He said he would support Ms. Aquino's call for a bigger allocation for the government's anti-insurgency drive, provided that funds would be channeled where they could best help in fighting the rebels.

"The President said we should give more money and more logistics to the AFP. I say we are willing to give them all the money and logistics as long as it goes directly to the anti-insurgency campaign," he said after revealing that were "much evidence" that money for defense had not been used to fight the insurgency. [sentence as published]

General, Senator View Campaign
HK2903050789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines today said that more sectors and citizens are opposed to communism. According to Brigadier General Rodolfo Biazon, this opposition is the best proof of the improved anti-insurgency campaign. Biazon, chief of the National Capital Region Defense Command, was the guest on the "Paliwanagan [Clarification]" program of the Philippine Broadcasting Service.

[Begin Biazon recording] It is the first time that the NPA [New People's Army] forces were reduced by as much as 8 percent. We were able to recover almost 500 influenced barangays. For me the best proof of progress in the anti-insurgency campaign is the people's strong opposition to communism. An increasing number of people and sectors say they can never consent to the rebels' program. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Senator Ernesto Maceda, Senate Committee on Defense and Security chairman, believes in the need for a more extensive anticommunist drive. Jojo Ismael has the details:

[Begin recording] In a news briefing at the Executive House, Senator Maceda told Senate reporters that the government has failed in its anti-insurgency program. Contrary to military reports, he said that the rebels continue to grow in number, particularly in the Visayas and Mindanao. The Senate Defense Committee reported that the rebels are increasing in 16 out of 25 provinces where the New People's Army is operating. He stressed that the government should assign priority to its anti-insurgency program which, he claims, is being neglected by the civilian and military authorities. [end recording]

Armed Forces Said Not To Need More Funds
*HK2303073189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 23 Mar 89 p 6*

[By D. Borje]

[Text] The Armed Forces already has one of the biggest budgets and the largest intelligence fund and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] servicemen were the first among government personnel to get pay raises.

This was the reaction yesterday of Seante President Pro Tempore Teofisto Guingona Jr. to the call of President Corazon Aquino, in her Army Day speech last Tuesday to Congress for the approval of more funds and logistics to enable the AFP to finally end the insurgency problem and achieve peace.

Guingona, expressing the sentiment of other Senate members, said Mrs. Aquino's statement that the Congress was not giving support to the AFP should be re-examined.

"As far as I know, we are supportive of the AFP," said the second ranking Senate leader.

He also asked the AFP to explain to the people how its huge intelligence funds are being spent, and make an assessment or inventory of all its equipment.

Guingona recalled that the Senate approved funds for the Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Units and for the purchase of Italian-made training jets for the Air Force.

He said the Navy should also study the feasibility of disposing its big vessels because of the high cost of maintaining them, and buy instead small, fast boats, which, he stressed, are more effective in patrolling the country's vast waters.

In her speech the other day during the 92nd anniversary of the Army at Fort Bonifacio, the President, as AFP commander in chief, appealed to Congress for the funds and logistics "to carry the war (against insurgents) to a swift and conclusive end."

405 Misamis Evacuee Families Left 'in Limbo'
*HK3103034789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 31 Mar 89 p 8*

[By correspondent Merpu Roa]

[Text] Calamba, Misamis Occidental—The 405 families of evacuees in at least four villages of this town appear to be in limbo, having fled their homes after an armed encounter between government troopers and communist guerrillas last February 16 in which 11 soldiers and eight rebels were killed.

The military is suspecting them of acting as conduits of the rebels and saying their evacuation is aimed at public agitation for the immediate pull-out of government troops in the area.

The Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace (EMJP-Western Mindanao) on the second week of March sent a fact-finding mission on alleged military atrocities against civilians in the villages of Salvador, Bonifacio, Siloy, Mamalad, Singalat in Calamba and Penil and Bagong Silang in Lopez Jaena town.

The EMJP reported that in the succeeding days after the February 16 encounter, elements of the 44th Army Infantry Battalion allegedly killed farmer Godofredo Colaljo and Bartolome Majos, burned three houses, mauled three civilians and looted personal belongings. Two other civilians were hit by stray bullets.

But the military, during a peace and order council meeting in Oroquieta City two weeks ago, denied allegations and charged the fact-finding mission of being one-sided. They rejected the EMJP's report and moved for another investigation with them as part of the team.

A similar incident occurred in 1986 when residents of the same villages fled their homes.

Militant Groups Demand Release of Detainees
*HK2803070389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 28 Mar 89 p 6*

[By C. Ramas III]

[Excerpt] San Fernando, Pampanga—Some 1,500 farmers and members of militant groups took to the streets Monday to press for the release of the 18 peasants belonging to the alyansang Magbubukid sa Gitnang Luzon (AMGL) [Central Luzon Peasants Alliance] and to assail the latest counterinsurgency program of the PC [Philippine Constabulary].

Jaime Tadeo, chairman of the Kilusang Magbubukid sa Pilipinas (KMP) [Philippine Peasants' Movement] of which the AMGL is an affiliate, said the latest anti-Red program "Lambat Bitag [Dragnet]," has been going after the wrong targets.

He cited the 18 AMGL members as the first victims of the program. The 18 were arrested March 13 during a raid on the AMGL offices in this town. The military claimed they were members of the New People's Army (NPA). Their arraignment, first set last week, was postponed to April 19.

The march which began at 1 p.m. would up in front of the Pampanga provincial jail where the 18 are detained. The demonstrators demanded that the 18 be presented to them and their demand was granted by the warden.

The rally broke up peacefully at about 6 p.m.

The march [was] participated in by Bayan, League of Filipino Students-Central Luzon, and Forum for Women's Concerns.

Tadeo, who recalled that Mrs. Aquino had joined an AMGL rally on February 8, 1985 at Mendiola, said "Lambat Bitag" is part of the total war policy that the government is implementing under the low intensity conflict prescribed by United States.

Evan CAFGU [Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Unit] units to be deputized in barangay elections are part of the program implemented by the PC in Central Luzon, particularly Pampanga. [passage omitted]

MNLF Official Says Cease-Fire Maintained
HK3003132389 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR
in English 27 Mar 89 p 2

[By Perseus Echaminada]

[Text] A ranking official of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] assured over the weekend that secessionist rebels will not start a shooting war in Mindanao despite reports of renewed clashes in the South.

Col. Abou Amri Tadik, political officer of the MNLF, in a press statement said that they will abide by the ongoing ceasefire with the government.

"The MNLF will abide by its commitment not to engage government forces in a shooting war," Tadik said.

He clarified that the recent ambush in Sulu which resulted in the death of two marine troopers was perpetrated by bandits who were after the weapons of the soldiers.

Tadik said that the Bangsa Moro Army has nothing to do with the ambush. In the same statement, the MNLF hierarchy has praised the contingent of the Marines stationed in Sulu for their professionalism in handling the volatile situation in the area.

"In a war where warriors are in shooting distance with their enemies, rarely can someone keep his cool if a comrade is shot," the statement said.

Meanwhile, MNLF chieftain Nur Misuari clarified that the decision to accept MNLF membership remains in the hands of the powerful Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) [ICO] and any initiative taken toward that end will be dependent on the position of the government on the Mindanao autonomy.

The rejection of the OIC of the Organic Act and the regional consultative commission is a signal to the government to go back to the negotiating table and start autonomy talks with the MNLF. Misuari was quoted over the weekend by the PHILIPPINES MUSLIM TIMES, a weekly tabloid circulated in the Middle East.

Mindanao Issue at 'Extremely Critical' Point
HK3003131589 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
30 Mar 89 p 10

[By Nathan Castro]

[Text] The dilemma of the Philippine government under President Aquino over the thorny Muslim problem in Mindanao has reached an extremely critical point, the outcome of which could spell the difference between peace and disaster in that southern part of the country.

The government has to meet an ultimatum delivered by the 46-nation Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) [ICO] nations for full implementation of the Tripoli Agreement in 1976 granting full autonomy to 13 provinces in Mindanao or face reprisals from the entire Muslim world through the OIC.

The ultimatum was delivered to the government by the OIC secretary-general after a report was rendered to the OIC by the Quadripartite Committee commissioned to study the Muslim complaints against the Philippine government before the OIC by the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) under Chairman Nur Misuari.

The Quadripartite Committee found credence to the allegations presented by Misuari and had ordered the full expression of OIC disappointment over non-implementation of the Tripoli Agreement. It asked Manila to immediately enforce provisions of the agreement or suffer reprisals from OIC member-nations.

This decision was made at the last OIC meeting in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, which granted all MNLF appeals short of membership which, informed sources said, was certain should the Philippines refuse to comply with the demand for full implementation of the Tripoli Agreement.

Aquino and her advisers have been holding a series of vital talks after receiving the OIC documents which include a set of resolutions signifying full support for the MNLF.

The resolutions are the following:

1. Expressing deep regret over the failure of the Philippine government to honor its commitment to implement the Tripoli Agreement.
2. Affirming that the steps taken by the Philippine government, including the formation of the Consultative Council, are in no way in conformity with the provisions of the Tripoli Agreement which provides for the establishment of autonomy to 13 provinces.
3. Condemning all forms of repression inflicted upon the Bangsamoro people and the denial of their fundamental rights.

4. Calling on the Philippine government to honor the commitment of the Tripoli Agreement made to the MNLF and the OIC, representing the collective will of the Muslim nations.

5. Urging member states to extend material, financial, and humanitarian assistance to the MNLF to defend the Muslim people and Islam and to pursue its just and legitimate rights.

6. Requesting the Quadripartite Committee and the secretary-general of the OIC to intensify efforts for full implementation of the Tripoli Agreement and to report on the outcome of their efforts.

The Aquino government is particularly concerned over the resolution calling on all Islamic nations to extend all forms of aid to the MNLF. It was said this could signal the influx of modern and sophisticated weapons to the MNLF which is girding for a new round of armed hostilities with the government troops.

Young MNLF recruits in training in the Middle East, especially Libya, are reported already being sent back to Mindanao to be in the forefront of the expected new battle with the Philippine Army.

Confidential reports from the Middle East said that Misuari might even come back to head the MNLF in the forthcoming hostilities.

Prospects of the Aquino government caving in to the OIC demands appear dim. She has said categorically she would never allow the dismemberment of the republic which the Tripoli Agreement amounts to.

She has also ordered that fresh Army contingents be rushed to Mindanao in case of a new outbreak of hostilities.

Both the Aquino government and the MNLF appear headed for the zero hour under this scenario.

Thailand

Chatchai Views 'Hotline' Issue, Solarz Meeting
BK2903035589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
29 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday laughed off the "hotline" issue, joking that "it has already turned into a 'cold line'."

The hotline furore erupted last week after the US failed to mention anything about the issue in its reactions to Gen Chatchai's aide memoire to US President George Bush during their meeting at the funeral of the late Japanese Emperor Hirohito late last month.

Speaking before his departure to India, the premier said:

"I think we should clear the matter because many people misunderstood that I had asked for a 'hotline' link with the US. In fact, we never made such a request. Thailand is not a superpower. We have no nuclear weapons."

"I don't know who fouled it up first, but it had done me damage. Those who do not understand may think I am not humble," said the Prime Minister.

About his meeting with US Congressman Stephen Solarz, the premier said Mr Solarz asked him about his talks with Kampuchean Prime Minister Hun Sen and the three resistance factions.

Gen Chatchai said he did not talk to the congressman about possible use of Section 301 against Thailand.

"In trade, we have to understand that there will be gains and losses. We have to also understand that the United States too is facing economic difficulties," he added.

Columnist Urges Review of U.S. Air Accord
BK3103080989 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
31 Mar 88 p 4

["Personalities in the News" column by "Typhoon"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] "Typhoon" encourages [Deputy Prime Minister] tycoon Phong Sarasin and [Foreign Minister] Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila to bring up the air service agreement between the United States and Thailand for renegotiation for fairness.

"Typhoon" does not want to blame anyone over the agreement. But in 1979 the Thai Government concluded that agreement which has placed Thailand at a disadvantage. That was 10 years ago; it is about time something is done to rectify it.

In the agreement signed in 1979, Thailand is permitted to make four flights weekly to only Seattle—a distant city—which put the Thai airline at a big disadvantage vis-a-vis other airlines which fly to such gateway cities as Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, and so forth.

But Thailand was surprisingly kind and accepted the disadvantageous agreement, allowing unlimited flights by U.S. airlines to Bangkok. U.S. airlines currently fly a total of 21 flights a week to Thailand, and from 3 June the number of flights will increase to 24 because Northwest Airline will increase its weekly flights to 10.

Because the United States is applying Article 301 against Thailand, Thailand should bring up all agreements which put it at an unfair disadvantage against the former for renegotiations for the sake of fairness and equality.
[passage omitted]

Chatchai Briefs Media in India on Cambodia
*BK3003143489 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1300 GMT 30 Mar 89*

[Text] According to our correspondent's latest report from India, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhavan told a news conference today that he welcomed the plan for a meeting between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen in Bangkok prior to a meeting of leaders of the four Khmer factions. He said that the four factions should be able to talk among themselves first before other countries can give them support. Thailand is concerned only on how to help Cambodia to use its natural resources to solve the problem of scarcity for the Cambodian people.

Regarding Soviet leader Gorbachev's forthcoming meeting with CPC General Secretary Zhao Ziyang in May, the prime minister said, if it is true, this is welcomed because it will help improve the situation in Cambodia. However, Prince Norodom Sihanouk should meet Hun Sen first in order to improve the situation.

The prime minister said that during his meeting with Indian leaders, they expressed satisfaction with Thailand's policies and believed that the Cambodian problem could be settled soon because all countries wanted an end to the Cambodian war.

Attempting Sihanouk-Hun Sen Meeting

*BK3103060689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0606 GMT
31 Mar 89*

[Text] New Delhi, March 31 (AFP)—Thailand is trying to arrange a meeting between Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen, Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhavan said here Friday.

"When and where the meeting will be held is not decided," Mr. Chatchai told a press conference here.

He gave no more details, but Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE afterwards that the proposal for a meeting between Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Hun Sen had come from Phnom Penh.

He said Thailand had put the proposal to Prince Sihanouk and was waiting for an answer.

Mr. Sitthi said Prince Sihanouk appeared to be waiting until the May summit between Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping before responding to the proposal. Mr. Sitthi added that the Sihanouk-Hun Sen meeting was proposed to be held in Paris in June, adding that the venue and dates were still to be confirmed. (In Bangkok sources said the Cambodian warring factions would meet shortly in Paris in a fresh attempt to break the stalemate in efforts to end the 10-year

old conflict.) The Cambodian sources said the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government and the tripartite Cambodian resistance coalition would send representatives to talks on April 10 at the request of Mr. Hun Sen.

'Nearly' 400 Vietnamese Boat People Arrive
*BK2903021589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
29 Mar 89 p 2*

[Text] Pattani—Nearly 90 Vietnamese boat people landed in Yaring district on Monday [27 March] afternoon and were detained at Ban Waen Pho.

Yaring police said the group included 33 men, 27 women, 14 boys and nine girls, and that a group of 265 Vietnamese landed in Sai Buri district three days earlier.

In Chanthaburi, another 34 boat people landed late on Monday and they will be moved to a Bandthat camp, where they will be ineligible for resettlement until screening procedures begin since they arrived after the deadline.

A provincial spokesman said the group, comprising eight men, 14 women, four boys and eight girls, arrived at Laem Sing district.

ASEAN had set March 14 as the deadline for automatically considering boat people as refugees with rights to be resettled in the West.

The agreement stipulated that screening procedures would be instituted following an international conference on refugees in June in Geneva.

Only Vietnamese who leave their homeland because of genuine fear of repression will be considered refugees and be eligible for resettlement abroad. The others, believed to be the majority, will be held until Vietnam agrees to take them back.

Banthat camp, near the Thai-Kampuchean border, has been built to facilitate displaced people not yet granted refugee status.

Currently, about 5,500 Vietnamese boat people are waiting in Banthat camp for screening and then either resettlement or repatriation.

"Now, we regard these new boat people as illegal migrants," said Col Sanan Khachonklam. "They may be eligible for resettlement but their chances are very slim."

ASEAN countries currently house more than 350,000 Indochinese refugees. Singapore and Brunei have refused to accept refugees for more than brief stays.

Closing of Burmese Repatriation Center Viewed
BK3103012989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
31 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] The army will close a repatriation centre in Tak tomorrow with the remaining self-exiled Burmese students to be considered illegal immigrants, subject to Thai immigration laws.

But a group of Burmese students living in Tak's Mae Sot District has requested they be allowed to stay on in Thailand until the Saw Maung military government holds the promised general election.

Supreme Command spokesman Lt Gen Naruedon Detpradiyut yesterday said Thailand will close the reception centre at Tak's airport when the deadline for Burmese students to apply for repatriation expires today.

Last December the Thai army set up the centre to facilitate the repatriation of dissident Burmese students who wanted to return home voluntarily. A total of 387 Burmese were repatriated under the programme.

Chief of border security section Col Sanan Khachonklam yesterday said Thailand would not relocate the centre in Muang District to Mae Sot District, about 80 km from Tak's provincial seat, as earlier announced by the centre's director, Col Chalomsak Sisukka.

Naruedon said Thailand had been lenient with the students for some time since the setting up of the centre. "Now it's time we applied our law."

"As no more students report to the centre no more students must want to go home, so we must now implement the immigration laws," he said.

Naruedon said about 3,000 Burmese dissidents are taking refuge in the Burmese ethnically-controlled areas along the Thai-Burmese border and about 200 are living illegally in Thailand.

Thousands of Burmese students and civilians fled to the minority areas near Thailand, China, Bangladesh and India following a military coup last September by Gen Saw Maung. A large number of unarmed pro-democracy demonstrators were arrested or killed in the bloody takeover.

Meanwhile, a group of Burmese students living in Mae Sot area have requested they be allowed to stay in Thailand until a general election was held as promised by Saw Maung.

Through petition letters to the government and human rights organizations, the students said they and other Burmese civilians living in Thailand did not want to leave Burma but had no choice due to the present political situation in their homeland.

The students said they would face great hardships if the government did not extend the March 31 deadline. The letter said that they are currently in difficult circumstances, lacking basic necessities such as food, clothing, shelter and medicines.

"We present these matters and problems as deserving urgent, serious and favourable consideration by the Thai government," the letter said.

"We should like to request the government of Thailand to allow us to stay in your shelter for 14 more months (time until the proposed election in Burma) as student refugees."

The Saw Maung government announced recently it would hold a general election in the middle of next year.

Government 'To Push Back' Karen Refugees
BK2903021989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
29 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] Mae Hong Son—The provincial authorities plan to push back about 2,000 ethnic Karen people who have sought refuge in border encampments along the Thai-Burmese border in this northern province.

Assistant Governor Somprat Saowaphaibun said the planned forcible repatriation of the Karen hilltribe people, most of them civilians, followed the government's attempt to strengthen ties with Rangoon.

The Karen people are among several ethnic groups who have fought the Burmese government for autonomy since the country gained independence shortly after the Second World War.

The Karens who live in Mae Sariang, Khun Yuam and Muang districts have been told to leave Thai territory by March 31.

But a few Karen families whose female members have become a tourist attraction because of their artificially extended necks, will be exempt from the planned repatriation. They may be given temporary border passes and allowed to stay for promoting tourism.

According to their tradition metal rings are put around the women's necks between the jaws and shoulder blades when they are children. Their necks are made to look extraordinarily long as they grow because the metal rings cause their shoulder blades to sink gradually.

Rogachev's Comment on Cambodian Role Viewed
BK3003011589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
30 Mar 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Modesty From Moscow"]

[Text] The Soviet deputy foreign minister, Igor Rogachev, in Bangkok on an official visit, has downplayed hopes that the upcoming Sino-Soviet summit meeting will produce a breakthrough on the Kampuchean problem. "I can't speak for China," he said, "but the Soviet Union has stated that we are ready to help all sides directly involved in this conflict to seek a way out of this very old and complex problem. But we're not a direct actor."

Well, yes and no.

The Soviets may not have their hand directly in Kampuchea as they did in Afghanistan, but would they deny that the Vietnamese might not have been so bold in their invasion 10 years ago had Moscow refused its tacit support for the incursion? And would they deny that no country exerts as much influence over Hanoi as does Russia?

Direct or indirect, the Soviets have a crucial role to play in coaxing Vietnamese forces out of Kampuchea and ensuring that they stay out. A political settlement to the longstanding conflict would be impossible with the threat of a second invasion ever looming at the border.

The various Khmer factions are looking to the Sino-Soviet summit meeting in May for a commitment from the larger powers to use their considerable influence to end Kampuchea's political stalemate. In China's case, that means an end to military and financial support to the Khmer Rouge. In the Soviet Union's case, that means guarantees of non-intervention from their regional satellite, Vietnam.

Mr Rogachev said talks with Moscow's "Vietnamese friends" indicated that Hanoi was prepared to facilitate a political settlement in Kampuchea. Hopefully Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev will make this point clear to his Chinese hosts during his visit to Peking. The attitude of Russia's Vietnamese friends is precisely what Khmer resistance leaders will be seeking to gauge during the course of the summit.

Mr Rogachev and other Kremlin top brass need not be shy about their more-than-indirect role in the Kampuchean equation. As the deputy foreign minister said, it is a very old and complex problem, one that all concerned should be striving to resolve.

Purchase of Chinese 7-M Jet Fighters Viewed
BK3103095289 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai
29 Mar 89 p 8

[Article by "Hiao Klanghao," entitled: "Chinese F-7M—Foolish or Not Foolish?"]

[Excerpts] There have been reports that China will soon send F-7M fighters to Thailand to undergo a quality test in order to sell them to Thailand.

Some columnists support Thailand's purchase of these aircraft believing that they are of high efficiency but low price.

They say that Thailand is foolish if it does not buy them.

They act as if they are sales agents for the Chinese aircraft. [passage omitted]

The writer wants to raise some analytical points about the Chinese F-7M fighters as follows:

1. The Chinese F-7M fighter is an imitation of the Soviet MiG-21. Even if China may make some changes in the engines or inner parts, outwardly it will look the same as the MiG-21.

Aircraft of the same type have been widely used by our neighboring communist countries.

If we happen to have this type of aircraft in our Air Force, imagine how confusing it would be to separate one side from another for aerial safety or during warfare operations.

It may create confusion among our air operations units, ground operations units, who mostly depend on their eyes, and even the general population as well.

What may happen is this. Our soldier may shoot down one of our own MiG-type aircraft thinking it is an enemy one, and then our own aircraft may attack our own soldier thinking he is on the opposing side.

Our soldier may not shoot at an enemy aircraft thinking it is our own when it is launching an assault against us.

Confusion may also reign in our warning units. When an enemy aircraft is encroaching upon our territory, we may just look at it indifferently thinking it is our aircraft.

It may cause difficulty in aerial operations among the aircraft themselves.

Someone may say we can separate one from the other by the color and design of the national flag on each aircraft.

I think by the time we classify which is which, we may have already been completely destroyed. And it is very easy to deceive others with fake colors or a fake insignia.

2. If we want to have that kind of aircraft to use for air exercises to test the efficiency of the opposition or to deliberately attack the opposite side during warfare, we must assess if it is worth risking damage and confusion.

If a war breaks out between our country and the opposite side, think who has got more to lose. [passage omitted]

In air exercises or testing of efficiency of enemy aircraft, the writer sees no need for us to go that far, because exercises and real operations are different. Each side has its own tactics.

Even a superpower like the United States, who can find opposition aircraft to use in its air exercise, does not do that because it does not want to enter such a difficulty and confusion. It may keep one or two aircraft only for study purposes.

3. Although many may say the Chinese aircraft is cheap, it may not be as cheap as we think.

To have a new type of aircraft will need considerable preparations and expenditure, namely maintenance costs, spare parts, and pilot training. Establishing a new flight unit will need a great deal of personnel and equipment.

4. We should consider other types of aircraft which will not create confusion as mentioned above.

If the Royal Thai Air Force decides not to buy the Chinese F-7M fighter, I will side with them and regard it as not foolish.

Mid-Year Army Officers 'Reshuffle' Reported

BK3103015689 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
31 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has countersigned a Royal Command reshuffling a total of 180 officers of the three armed forces in the first mid-year military shake-up within almost a decade.

The reshuffle is designed to ease the pressure built up within the Army because of the absence of changes at the top of the Army hierarchy last year which prevented lower-ranking officers from moving up.

Military observers said that the reshuffle at the same time stemmed from the initiative of acting armed forces chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut to form two new divisions to assist the Government in development projects in the Northeast and the South.

The reshuffle, which is to become effective on April 1, saw the promotion of 38 (special) colonels to the rank of major-general and the creation of 13 new posts to make room for younger officers to move up the ladder.

For instance, the rank of the commander of the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy has been upgraded from a major-general to lieutenant-general. This allows two deputy commanders who are colonels to be promoted to major-generals.

A full general's rank is created in the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defence for Lt-Gen Fuaengcha-loe Anirutthewa.

Of the new posts created are director of the Institute of Strategic Research in the National Defence College, director of Policy and Planning of the Armed Forces Joint Operations Directorate and inspecting officer.

All of the academy's professors at the same time are promoted from colonel to major general.

Six army provincial circles were created in Phetchaburi, Khon Kaen, Chiang Rai, Surin, Uttaradit and Chumphon.

The sources said that the establishment of two development divisions has enabled the Army to promote another two officers from colonel's rank to that of a major-general.

The two divisions attached to the Second Army and Fourth Army regions will serve as the Army arm in undertaking development work in the Northeast and the South instead of relying on local soldiers.

The reshuffle also saw the promotion of several Class 8 graduates from the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy.

Among them are Maj-Gen Wichai Hongsakun, Maj-Gen Phadet Wattanaphuti, Maj-Gen Orapan Wattanawibun, Col Wirayut Duangnimit and Col Thongchai Chua-sanit-in, Col Amnat Burintharamat, Col Thawisit Nuni-mit, Col Chuphan Trachu and Col Prachuap Wiraseni.

Three Class 5 graduates were promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general.

They are Maj-Gen Khachon Ramanwong to become commander of Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, Maj-Gen Phairot Chan-urai from deputy commander of the 3rd Army Region to the Supreme Command and Maj-Gen Choetchai Thirathanon from deputy commander of 1st Army Region to the Supreme Command.

Former Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's aide, Maj-Gen Surayut Chulanon, is to become commander of the 1st Special Force Division.

Vietnam

Reportage on CPV Central Committee Sixth Plenum
BK3103075289 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT
30 Mar 89

[Excerpt] Hanoi VNA March 30—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (sixth congress) held its plenary meeting here from 20-29 March.

The plenum reviewed the implementation of the sixth congress' resolution over the past 2 years and laid down the direction and tasks for the next 3 years.

General Secretary of the party Central Committee Nguyen Van Linh made important remarks at the opening and closing sessions. [passage omitted]

Nguyen Van Linh Closes Session
BK3003164289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 30 Mar 89

["Part 1" of speech by General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh at closing session of CPV Central Committee's Sixth Plenum held from 20-29 March in Hanoi—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades: As I said at the opening session, the main objective of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum is to review 2 years' implementation of the sixth party congress resolution and establish orientations and tasks for the next 3 years. The plenum has been required to correctly assess the achievements, prospects, and new factors, as well as the shortcomings and deficiencies in leadership, guidance, and in organizing the implementation of tasks; pointing out objective and subjective causes thereof; drawing practical and specific lessons; supplementing the concepts, contents, and steps of the renovation process; and setting for major tasks and effective solutions for the next 3 years. All this is designed to generate confidence, unity, and singleness of mind in thought and action within the entire party and among the entire people with the aim of successfully carry out the sixth party congress.

Considering the aforementioned requirements, it can be said with pleasure that our plenum has achieved fine success. I am not saying this to please you, for this assessment is well grounded. This is not only an assessment of myself and the Political Bureau but also of all of us, members of the party Central Committee, who are present at this plenum.

A striking feature of our plenum is the high level of unanimity achieved over the issues that were raised—from assessing the situation and analyzing causes, lessons of experience, and major solutions to working out the concepts. This unanimity has been achieved through frank and open discussions and debates. With a true desire for enlightenment, caution, and seriousness, the plenum unanimously assessed that in the past 3 years

since the sixth party congress, we have had to grapple with untold daily difficulties while finding solutions and creating new things, and we have recorded important initial results in some key aspects of social life.

During the course of the plenum, many comrades noted that progress has been made in the economic field and in the process of social democratization. A wider range of consumer goods and foodstuffs have become available in greater quantities. The grain supply has, in general, been less strained. The rate of price increases has slowed down. The people's confidence has initially been restored.

I want to add that the achievements already recorded are not only reflected in tangible results that can be felt by all in life, but they also testify to the correctness of a direction that was opened by the sixth party congress resolution and concretized by subsequent resolutions of the party Central Committee. Thank to this, we can feel more self-confident and ready to accelerate the cause of renovation in the coming years. For, dear comrades, nothing is more dangerous to the revolutionary cause than losing our direction and finding no way out.

The policies on renovating the economic structure along the line of concentrating on the three economic programs, on developing the potentials of the various economic components, on renovating the mechanism of economic management, on reorientating foreign, national defense, and security policies, on democratizing social life, and so forth have been more clearly reflected in life and brought about initial results. We cherish the fruits of labor created by untold energy and the stalwart struggle spirit of our cadres, party members, and people. Like a person who can now begin to get up, though unsteadily, after a long, serious illness, this is a welcomed and encouraging sign.

However, we should not be subjective nor should we content ourselves with what we have gained, for this may cause a decline in our fighting will. It should be frankly admitted that besides what has gained, we are having to cope with countless great difficulties and challenges.

For many years now, our country has been in a situation where socioeconomic difficulties are numerous and the inflation rate is high. The reason for inflation is partly due to the poor output, quality, and lack of efficiency in production and business, particularly of those state-run economic units with poor achievements. At the same time, the basic and direct reason should be pointed out, namely the subsidy-based mechanism of bureaucratic centralism which has lasted for many years and has been strikingly reflected in the excessive subsidization through budget and credit. Last year, the amount of subsidies given through budget, grain trade, and import-export business alone was as high as that of budget deficit. Economic difficulties have entailed a decline in various domains of society. It is impossible for us to alter the reality of situation after 2 years of carrying out

renovation with actual changes just becoming visible from the third quarter of 1988. It is only with time and maximum efforts can we create fundamental changes.

It is important that from actual results and experiences accumulated over the past 2 years, we have seen more clearly the direction to be taken and the solutions necessary for overcoming obstacles and to bring us confidence in successfully realizing the goal of stabilizing by an important step the socioeconomic situation in the next 3 years.

Two years ago, although the sixth party congress resolution was already available, we did not have practical grounds on which to affirm this issue. At this party Central Committee plenum, we were able to sum up some initial experiences on carrying out renovation and on substantiating and further developing the viewpoints of the sixth party congress resolution in a number of vital domains. And more importantly, we succeeded in affirming fundamental principles for guiding the renovation in our country. These principles serve as a basis for unifying the thoughts and actions of our entire party and people and as a firm guarantee for the renovation from deviating from socialism.

The party Central Committee plenum also pointed out important areas which we did not have time to adequately deal with because the time was too short, particularly with regard to many areas in the welfare policy. In the coming period, these areas should be given more adequate attention.

A number of comrades raised the issue that the resolution [of the party Central Committee sixth plenum] must clarify the model of socialism, the contents of the transitional period in our country, the model of socialist industrialization, and so forth. To us, raising such an issue is too encompassing.

We must distinguish the 2-year review between the two congresses from the Political Report delivered at the congress and from the party platform and the socioeconomic strategy. A resolution should be drafted in accordance with the spirit of presenting only what has been clearly understood and properly thought over. Particularly, most important is that we must start from the practical results of the implementation the sixth party congress to make a review.

Regarding necessary matters for which we are not well prepared, we should only point out the main ideas or raise the issue for continued study. In saying so, it does not mean that the resolution fails to touch on the fundamental issues of socialism and the important substances of the period of transition to socialism in our country concerning the process of industrialization under the present conditions.

These matters have been mentioned in the resolution through the presentation of the economic structure, the economic management mechanism, the political system, the process of democratization, and so forth. However, these should be presented as the results of the practical activities that we can apprehend at the present level. This means that we observe Lenin's teachings: Marx never put forth imaginary definitions with scholastic and false nature as to what is socialism and what is communism to analyze the steps of their growth. This also conforms to the dialectic method, that is, to proceed from vivid reality to abstract thinking to condense into theory, which will be reflected by reality. We should avoid the method of putting forth transcendental concepts and seek to force life to comply with them.

In sum, the party Central Committee's sixth plenum reached a high degree of identity of views on various fundamental issues. The reason why it had achieved these successes lies in two important causes:

1. The plenum was able to bring into play the collective intellect of the comrade members of the party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers; of all party committee echelons, organs, and mass organizations; of and all those engaged in scientific research and ideological work and those who have been on retirement under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee Political Bureau.
2. It was the mass movement for revolutionary action during the past 2 years which provided the practical basis for us to reach conclusions on various new problems and to create favorable conditions for achieving identity of views.

Nguyen Van Linh Speech, Part 2

BK3103031189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 30 Mar 89

["Part 2" of speech by General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh at closing session of CPV Central Committee's Sixth Plenum held from 20 to 29 March in Hanoi—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades: The resolution has covered many issues. I would like to elaborate only on a few essential points with due consideration of various views discussed at the plenum.

With respect to the economic structure, in the past 2 years, all sectors and echelons have exerted much effort to concentrate on the three economic programs. During the plenum, many comrades expressed their views and made practical contributions. I totally agree on the views that in the days ahead we should vigorously adjust the operations of other socioeconomic sectors to support and create conditions for the implementation of three economic programs.

The energy, engineering, processing industry, communications and transportation sectors, and so on must put forth specific tasks and practical action programs of their sectors to meet the requirements of those three programs, paying utmost attention to the targeted areas and vital products. The grain and food product program is aimed at meeting the people's demands for food. The experiences of our country over the past 2 years as well as those of many other countries in the world, and the estimate of food situation in the world by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO] have all clearly indicated that grain is a strategic product and resolving the food problem is currently a burning, fundamental and long-term task. In our country, balancing the distribution of grain and products countrywide and in each territorial division is the primary duty of all echelons and sectors. It decisively contributes to stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and prices. In doing this task, we cannot separate it from the family planning task to lower the population growth rate that means reducing the rate of increase in the demands for grain and food products.

First of all, we must comprehensively and uniformly conceive the grain and food product program that covers not only rice but also processed subsidiary food crops to be introduced into our diet, not only grain but also domestic animal raising and catching and raising of marine products, and not merely production but also preservation, processing, movement, distribution and circulation, and consumption.

We must do away with the one-rice crop system, pay adequate attention to the various subsidiary food crops, vegetables, fruits and industrial crops; and combine agriculture with forestry, and rice cultivation with gardening just like the comrades from Central Highlands and Tay Bac have stated. This means that we must bring into play the integrated strength of tropical agriculture, diversify production and do general business on the basis of crop rotation and specialization, organize production and crop season patterns in line with the geographical and weather characteristics of each locality. This is also the view on resolving the grain and food product problem on the basis of developing the multi-element economy of goods, and overcoming the autarkic viewpoint and the idea of depending on others.

Implementing the grain and food product program is also to vigorously accelerate the technological revolution in agriculture, and promote increases in crop cultivation yield and animal raising and labor productivity. It is a combination of planning with free circulation within the limits stipulated in policies, and a combination of rational export with effective import.

We must practically bring down the extremely high and uneconomical rate of grain damage and losses. Reducing the rate of domestic crop failure is also a way to increase grain yield. I suggest we take more effective measures in this regard.

We must continue implementing the Political Bureau's Resolution No 10 on agricultural management mechanism, pay attention to satisfactorily tackling the land-related problem, further step up the delivery of forestry land, forests, and beaches to the people for use in business so as to bind the laboring people with their jobs.

Developing rural industries and family industries from low to high levels is an important way to renovate the face of rural society at present. We must create more jobs and the sources of income, narrow down the gap between the rich and the poor, reduce social injustices in the direction of increasing nonagricultural revenue, and develop the cultural life and spiritual activities in the rural area. All these are also important areas through which we can achieve comprehensive agricultural development and build new socialist rural areas and to which various sectors such as industrial, scientific and technical, social science, educational, cultural, public health, and so forth, must make their active contributions.

While demanding high responsibility from various sectors at the central level, I would like to remind you of the extremely important role played by local party committees and local administrations in carrying out agricultural development. This is because, more than anyone else, local party committees and administrations, which have experiences in leadership, know well the weather and geographical conditions as well as the latent potentials of the localities concerned.

The aforesaid problems which are being surfaced should be resolved to achieve comprehensive agricultural development with grain and foodstuffs being at the core.

As for the program for consumer goods, I would like to remind you, comrades, of the huge markets at home and abroad where there are increasingly high demands from consumers in the face of competition from foreign goods. Our country's commodity industry must be one that takes the lead in the manufacture of goods that is capable of meeting promptly and flexibly various demands for products with ever-higher quality, with designs suitable to taste, and with renovative packaging formats.

Commodity production establishments must study the market if they are to meet various demands in the urban and rural areas and from the lowlands to the mountain regions. Here I would like to lay emphasis on the demand for renovation of machinery and equipment, for making in-depth investment to achieve standardization, and for gradually advancing the commodity industry to modernization. In particular, export-oriented production sectors must strive in such a way as to gradually improve their products to compete with foreign products.

All sectors at the central and local levels—ranging from schools and research institutes to heavy industry enterprises and national defense enterprises—must participate in the commodity production program.

We must map out a policy to protect domestic goods in the direction of properly using the tariff barrier and exercising strict control over cross-border smuggling. We must uphold the idea of protecting and using domestic goods. Using domestic goods must be regarded as a concrete manifestation of patriotism and self-respect of every Vietnamese.

Services must become an important part of the economy as well as of the commodity production program. In many localities, services are now still very poor. Repair services also contribute to prolonging the lifespan of products, and they are of great economic significance. I suggest that big cities draw up a service program to make the people's lives more convenient and that this program must be gradually expanded to the rural areas.

The implementation of the export program requires comprehensive and vigorous changes in various domains—from organization to mechanism and from production to market research, both socialist and non-socialist markets.

While appraising highly the efforts to increase exports over the past years, we cannot help but noting that, compared with our potentials and capacity, these efforts are still too little. The per capita export quota is averagely low and is without strong key items of goods. The structure of exports is changing slowly and is based on the traditional items of agricultural, forestry and marine products, and mainly on the collection from scattered and thin sources of goods. We are still too simplistic in market research and have not fully grasped even the Soviet market. The quality and models of exports are improving slowly and cannot catch up with customers' liking.

The export-import mechanism is rife with problems of investment and payment causing untold negative troubles that interfere with production. As yet, all these problems and troubles have not been really overcome.

This responsibility does not of course fall on the Foreign Economic Relations Ministry alone. We must rapidly change the situation, as there is a pressing demand that cannot be delayed.

We possess realistic potentials to increase export quota and results. I recommend that, under the guidance of the Council of Ministers, the Foreign Economic Relations Ministry complete as soon as possible the project for export-import mechanism to include organization, policy, and major guidelines and measures.

Part 3 of Nguyen Van Linh Speech

BK3103091089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GM 31 Mar 89

["Part 3" of speech by General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh at closing session of CPV Central Committee's Sixth Plenum held from 20-29 March in Hanoi—read by announcer]

[Text] In our plenum, we already profoundly discussed many aspects of the multi-element economic policy. We

have reached a high level of identical views on the necessity, long-term strategic significance, and manifestation of economic democracy of this policy. Just as Karl Marx observed: An economic form does not disappear by itself when it still has its production force and when there is no higher and more effective economic form to substitute it. At present, and for a long time to come, the state economy and cooperatives will still be unable to satisfy the people's multifarious demands. The length of time here can not be determined by a specific number of months and years. It can be settled only by the level of economic development and by the vigorous growth of the socialist economy to the point of meeting nearly all the demands for goods of society.

Private economic components will terminate their role when they no longer are effective. We must guard against the two following tendencies: First, being prejudiced against private economic components, failing to correctly evaluate their role and effect and desiring to limit their development. Second, having only praise for these economic components without realizing their limits and spontaneity which leads to lack of close management control.

Our party Central Committee has taken a clear and correct decision to recognize the existence and development of private economic components and, at the same time, through economic and educational measures, to orient them mainly toward making investment in production and production service, to limit trade and food catering businesses, to conduct state inventory and control, and to advance their operations step by step into the socialist orbit.

The state will promulgate laws clearly stipulating restrictions on sectors and trades that can not be run by private individuals. It is mainly through the process of using management, regulation, inventory and control by the socialist state, that we orient the capitalist economy toward different low and high forms of state capitalism. In doing so, we carry out socialist transformation practically and effectively. There is no need to use the sabre-rattling word, transformation, that scares people because its former impression still remains heavy. The former simplistic and rude transformation procedures have disabled the production forces of the private individual and capitalist economies that are always essential to our society.

Orienting private capitalist economy toward the path of state capitalism is an extremely difficult and complex struggle that requires good ability and high art of the socialist state. Nevertheless, if this can be achieved, benefits will be very great. According to Lenin, state capitalism is the link between small-scale production and socialism, and the means, path, method, and procedure to increase production forces. ("Complete Works of Lenin", T-43 in Vietnamese, p 276)

While advocating the policy of letting private economic components develop, the party Central Committee also demands that vigorous, uniform and practical measures be taken to untie and remove difficulties and troubles for the state economy, raise its economic results, assert its leading role in the multi-element economic structure, and, at the same time, intensify and consolidate the economy of cooperatives.

We are convinced that with the new mechanism, the state-run economic sector will be able to gradually develop its central role and set good examples in output, quality, and efficiency, in management organization, and in technical know-how and advanced technology; and that it will be able to gather and attract other economic components to serve as satellites so as to put them into the socialist economic orbit.

As for party members engaged in capitalist economy, the party Statute clearly stipulates that members of the CPV should not exploit labor. In the past, there have been many views aired in the press and at various seminars as to what is exploitation. In reality, there are many new problems arising that are very complicated. Anyway, members of the CPV cannot be bourgeois who exploit surplus labor. Not only must party members respect the law as an ordinary citizen but they must also comply with the party Statute and strive to uphold party discipline.

Regarding the expansion and diversification of foreign economic relations in line with the open-door concept, we have unanimously agreed on the requirements and orientations for expanding foreign economic relations and on the need to actively participate in the process of the international division of labor, particularly with the Soviet Union, Laos, and Cambodia and other socialist countries as well as with India while developing our foreign economic relations with all other countries.

We realize that under the conditions where the economic life is highly internationalized as it is today, no country can survive and develop if it closes its door, advocates self supply and self sufficiency, and refuses to conduct economic exchanges with other countries.

While actively expanding foreign economic relations, we must uphold our vigilance against negative influences. Once our door is open, not only will the pure and healthy air pour in but dust, flies, and mosquitoes will also follow. Aware of this, we must take the initiative in coping with these things effectively and not fail to implement our policy of expanding foreign economic relations in a dynamic and planned manner. Here, the correct attitude must be the active preparation for various premises and conditions to steadily embark on a new front with a determination to gain success and minimize losses in accordance with Uncle Ho's motto: "Use the constant to cope with the many volatile"—meaning to make use of one's permanent firmness to counter changes in life.

We must positively develop orientations for cooperation and joint ventures with various countries and choose the countries, the types of projects, and the project sites that will bring about the best results.

We must quickly revamp the State Commission for Investment, consider and approve investment projects, avoid making regrettable mistakes and experiencing undue losses. We must prepare and train cadres into capable ones with good qualifications to do business with various countries and ones that are immune to corruption and vices.

We must overcome the two tendencies with the first one being reluctant to expand foreign economic relations and too wary about possible dangers when the door is open and the second being a simplistic tendency which lays too much emphasis on the positive aspect without realizing the complex aspect and taking any preventive measures against unfavorable possibilities that may arise.

Recently, no sooner after did we start opening our door and sending our cadres abroad than we committed several regrettable mistakes. We must draw on experiences and supplement necessary measures if we are to make these measures stronger and more effective.

In the immediate future, the northern, western, and southwestern border provinces must reorganize their cross-border trade transactions and must exercise necessary state control in terms of customs, taxation, and so forth without allowing the situation to develop freely as was the case in a number of localities. Emphasis must be placed on averting the bad practice of smuggling.

Concerning renovation of the mechanism of economic management and inflation control, it is very encouraging that members of the party Central Committee reached a consensus on the viewpoints and measures for renovating the mechanism of economic management and fighting inflation. A pressing requirement at present is to ensure that the socialist state can correctly carry out macro-economic management over the multi-component commodity economy. Management methods based on bureaucratic centralism and subsidies are obviously unsuitable; but carrying out planned management of the commodity economy and correctly using the market mechanism is a new task. Our policy is to fully make use of the commodity-money relationship and market relations as objective existing relations to link, through market activities, producers with consumers and to spur up competition to make production more dynamic and effective.

Realities show that administrative orders cannot replace market relations. Moreover, with the serious imbalances and slow rate of development at present, our country's market is still subjected to many limitations and heavily characterized more or less by monopoly and localism. We must continue to promote market development so as

to allow for equal and legal participation by all economic components. Nevertheless, control and guidance should not be relaxed. It should also be pointed out that the market does not negate planning, for the major factors of the market such as purchasing power, stocks of commodity, and so forth should and can be planned to a certain extent.

The state must influence the money-commodity balance, and production and business establishments must study market demand so as to meet it promptly. The socialist state must renovate planning methods, plan the economic structure, and ensure the major balances of the economy. Through economic policies and various instruments such as finance, banking, credit, and prices, the economic forces of the socialist state can influence the market as well as production and consumption in society. At the same time, the state must uphold dictatorship toward economic saboteurs, producers of counterfeit and shoddy goods, smugglers, speculators, black marketeers, and illicit traders.

An issue that has surfaced at present is the need to correctly carry out democratic centralism. The central state must firmly control what needs to be controlled without being restrictive and strongly develop democracy without leading to liberalism and fragmentation.

At present, a considerable amount of foreign currencies, cash, and merchandises have slipped out of the central government's control. This was caused, on the one hand, by incorrect mechanism, policy, and organization; and on the other hand by less strict discipline and law. Moreover, there are still many bureaucratic centralized regulations and restrictions at various ministries and general departments, too many regulations that require permission, and regulations on specific activities which are unimportant to the balance of large-scale economy and which are causing such phenomena as negativism and embezzlement.

We must carry out centralism on the basis of ensuring proper interests of parties concerned, strengthening cooperation and coordination of activities between sectors and echelons on key fundamental issues, and overcoming bureaucratic centralism and restrictions. We must continue to clearly define party leadership over the economic domain and differences between state management and that of production and business organizations. It is the implementation of unclear functions at present that has caused serious confusion.

One of the urgent, burning issues at present is fighting inflation. The party Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 11 has correctly affirmed the requirement for fighting inflation. Despite the prevailing deficiencies and shortcomings in the process of implementation, during mid-1988 and early 1989 we achieved initial progress and gained vast experiences in this task. We have seen more clearly weak activities of the financial and banking sectors. Budget, cash, and credit are

burning issues at present. In the first quarter of 1989, the budget and cash deficit was still big. In spite of this, many places complained about serious shortage of cash for production and business and for paying wages and other expenses.

I propose that the Council of Ministers urgently guides and resolves these two key issues. The Council of Ministers, on the basis of the recently designed plan for fighting inflation, must take concrete measures and firm steps to implement this plan.

Conclusion of Nguyen Van Linh Speech

*BK3103134489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 31 Mar 89*

[“Last part” of speech by General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh at closing session of CPV Central Committee's Sixth Plenum held from 30-29 March in Hanoi—read by announcer]

[Text] Regarding some issues concerning social policies:

In the field of social policies, beside the positive impact of the economy on social activities, we have made not a few shortcomings and failed to pay adequate attention to many areas. You have given your attention, comrades, to the problems facing the mountainous regions and the ethnic minority people, the issues of educating the youths and building a new type of men, and issues concerning public health, education, and the control of crime and superstitious practices.

About the problems facing the northern mountainous region and the Central Highlands, the Political Bureau, the Secretariat, and the Council of Ministers will soon hold a conference and issue a resolution. Social issues concerning education, public health, and other social policies suited to a multi-component commodity economy are also being considered for settlement soon.

While striving to develop production, accelerating the expansion of the commodity economy, and opening our door economically to foreign countries, we must pay all the more attention to developing the fine nature of the socialist Vietnamese, suppressing the revival of the vestiges of the old society, blocking the infiltration of the decadent and reactionary culture from foreign countries, inheriting and developing our country's multi-ethnic culture, and selectively assimilating the world's culture.

Regarding the renovation of the organization and operational mode of the political system and cadre work:

Comprehensive socioeconomic renovation inevitably entails renovation in the organization and operational mode of the political system along the line of continuing to broaden socialist democracy. This is an area in which we do not have much experience, but we must act with determination, caution, and careful preparation so as to preclude otherwise avoidable adverse consequences. We

must enhance the party's role of leadership; and at the same time, change the methods of leadership and respect the develop the role of the state. All attempts aimed at weakening or nullifying the party's leadership and creating political counterweights to the party in society must definitely be checked. A small number of ill-intentioned people hold that the impediment to the process of renovation and democratization is our party and its leadership. They forget the fact that it is our party itself which has initiated the policy of renovation and broadened socialist democracy and is now actively promoting this process. We do not allow those who take advantage of democracy and openness to attack the party and its leadership. It is necessary to clearly distinguish constructive criticisms from mudslinging and instigating attempts aimed at lowering the prestige of the party and state.

To broaden democracy we must consolidate the state machinery organizationally, enhance the role of the National Assembly and elective organs at all levels, and fully develop the role of mass organizations. We advocate broadening democracy and reaching a consensus through debate, but we do not tolerate pluralism. Democracy needs party leadership; and conversely, party leadership must be based on democratic methods.

The issue of cadres has been much discussed at this plenum. It has been extensively suggested that more attention be given to planning, training, and fostering cadres, renovating the mechanism for selecting cadres, streamlining organization, and reducing intermediary links. The Political Bureau has taken note of these suggestions; and plans will be made to carry out this work in a more urgent manner and with better efficiency.

Finally, I would like to talk about some issues concerning the implementation of the resolution. Considering its characteristics and contents, the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum is of great significance. Therefore, to ensure that the resolution can soon be translated into reality of life, I suggest that the following major tasks be carried out:

1. Party committee echelons should guide the various departments and sectors in working out plans to deeply and broadly disseminate this resolution within the party and among the masses under suitable forms. Based on the spirit and contents of the resolution, party schools and educational organs should revise textbooks, curricula, and teaching materials. Research institutes, propaganda and training organs, and the mass media should work out a division of labor among themselves to compile articles or specialized theses with the aim of deeply expounding on every point of the resolution while introducing good models and effective work methods and criticizing deviant and vague viewpoints and concepts so as to create singlemindedness in thought and action based on the new thinking and to generate confidence in the entire party, people, and Army with a view to accelerating the cause of renovation.

2. It is necessary to institutionalize the resolution into policies, regulations, and law in an appropriate, correct manner and with an urgent spirit. We understand that this is a very complex and difficult task, but if we do not carry out this task urgently the party resolution will not go into the people's daily life. At this plenum, the Council of Ministers submitted a plan of the three economic programs for the whole country and a plan for fighting inflation. Many other issues should be continuously concretized at priority precedence. Of course, we must carry out careful and serious study, but we should not be excessive in demanding perfection because improvement will be gradually made in the course of implementation.

3. Various sectors, echelons, organizations, units, and enterprises must formulate a program of action to implement the plenum resolution in close association with the implementation of the 1989 state plan, take comprehensive measures to consolidate state-run and cooperative economies. We must concentrate efforts on tackling obstacles to the socioeconomic life, especially the issues of finance, credit, and cash. After the sixth party Central Committee plenum, the party Central Committee Political Bureau will design program for carrying out important tasks raised by this plenum relating to education, public health, science and technology, policy toward mountain regions; activities of youth, mass organizations, the people and so forth. In carrying out the renovation undertaking, we will surely face new problems and experience positive and negative phenomena as well. Most importantly, we must maintain a close watch and ensure prompt discovery with the aim of overcoming negative phenomena and developing young shoots. We must strive not to waver, back off, and reverse to the old obsolete work method when faced with difficulty and complexity. When encountering new issues with different opinions on their right and wrong nature, we should carry out an experimental implementation to draw on experience and let reality finally determines the just cause.

Dear comrades, our party's experience showed that when our revolution faced difficulty it could still overcome all ordeals and score victory if the party could formulate correct policy and create confidence among the people and in the party. At present, we are carrying out the process of national renovation. The sixth party congress resolution already points out the basic orientations of this undertaking. This time, the party Central Committee's Sixth Plenum has armed us with new concepts which are more concretized and developed as compared with the sixth party congress resolution. This is a guide to help us march steadily in the coming period.

Every comrade member of the party Central Committee should impart the spirit and letter of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum as well as the confidence generated by the success of the plenum to all the cadres,

party members, and people in order to give rise to the great spiritual and material potentials of our people in the cause of economic, cultural, and social construction and national defense.

With the new spirit and energy brought about by the results of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, it is certain that the goal of the sixth party congress will become reality.

With this conviction, I declare our party Central Committee's sixth plenum closed.

Communique on Sixth Plenum

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1100 GMT 30 Mar 89*

["Communique" on 20-29 March CPV Central Committee's Sixth Plenum]

[Text] The Sixth CPV Central Committee's Sixth Plenum was held in Hanoi from 20-29 March 1989 to review 2 years' implementation of the sixth party congress resolution and establish orientations and tasks for the next 3 years.

Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh expressed important views to open and close the plenum.

The party Central Committee's sixth plenum democratically discussed and unanimously affirmed that in compliance with the sixth party congress resolution and faced with a difficult socioeconomic situation, our party, state, and people have, over the past 2 years, carried out the renovation in various areas of social life, particularly in the economy, and have scored important initial results. We have shifted the orientation for economic construction, begun building a multi-sectorial economy, and further readjusted the investment structure in directing efforts at achieving the objectives of the three economic programs.

The improvement of the management mechanism has generated a new momentum in production, mostly visibly in the agricultural sector.

In the state-run economic sector, despite numerous difficulties, many units with good achievements in business have emerged. The people's right to mastery promoted in the process of preparing for and conducting the sixth party congress has developed more profoundly and is becoming a driving force to spur the renovation undertaking. We have readjusted our national defense strategy, accomplished our missions on various battlefields, reduced our military strength, rectified the regular Army, and strengthened the disposition of people's war. There have been changes in the political security task in favor of the new situation.

We have strengthened solidarity and renovated cooperation in various respects and have increased our solidarity with the Soviet Union, Laos, and Cambodia as well as with other fraternal socialist countries.

We are shifting our guidelines for our foreign relations strategy and this has gradually opened up new possibilities and advantages to develop our relations of cooperation with our neighboring countries and with other countries in the world.

These results are inseparable from those initial results obtained in building the party politically, ideologically, organizationally, and in terms of cadre work.

Facts show that the renovative line laid down by the sixth party congress is correct. Following this line, our people are gradually overcoming difficulties and are concentrating on building and defending their socialist fatherland.

However, improvements achieved so far have not been uniform and fundamental while the socioeconomic situation remains fraught with acute difficulties.

After 2 years of implementing the sixth party congress resolution, we have seen more clearly our direction of advance and our approaching methods and have enjoyed more advantages with which to gradually bail our country out of this difficult stage.

The party Central Committee's plenum analyzed the objective and subjective reasons responsible for a slowdown in efforts to overcome this socioeconomic situation.

Over the past 2 years, the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau have issued many resolutions on substantiating and developing the sixth party congress resolution. They have set forth increasingly clear-cut measures for renovating the economy, national defense, security, foreign relations, ideological work and cultural and art activities, party building, and so forth. State organs have striven to institutionalize the party resolutions and organize and direct the implementation. Nevertheless, the party's leadership task and the state's management work have displayed many shortcomings. For instance: There has been a lag in efforts to review the actual situation in order to clarify a number of viewpoints and steps to advance in the process of renovation. The institutionalization of various party resolutions remain slow and there have been cases where this work is not carried out correctly and consistently. The renovation of the party's and state's tasks regarding party building and cadre organization are slow. The task regarding ideological guidance lacks self motivation and there has been a failure to anticipate erroneous tendencies that may arise in the process of renovation for timely correction.

The party Central Committee's sixth plenum established the major viewpoints and orientations for guiding the renovation process in the next 3 years so as to bring depth to that process with the aim of realizing the general objective of stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and creating additional conditions for advancement. We are realizing this objective at a time when the socioeconomic situation is still replete with difficulties, but there exist many new capabilities and advantages. The material and intellectual potentials of the Vietnamese people and the various economic sectors are abundant, but they have yet to be adequately exploited. These are great reserves for economic development. The viewpoints and policies for economic renovation which are becoming more consistent and better coordinated will have a stronger impact on life. The material conditions of the economy in the next 3 years will be enhanced. A large number of major projects completed in past years have begun production. International economic exchange and cooperation between our country and other countries of the world will be increasingly expanded.

In the process of carrying out renovation, we must thoroughly understand the following basic principles:

Advancing socialism is the inevitable path for our country, and this is a clear-sighted choice made by Uncle Ho and our party. Building a socialist Vietnam is the goal and ideal of our party and people. Renovation does not mean changing the goal of socialism, but instead, it means ensuring the effective realization of that goal through the adoption of correct concepts of socialism and suitable forms, steps, and measures. Marxism-Leninism always serves as the ideological foundation of our party and guides the entire revolutionary undertaking of our people. Renovation in thinking is designed to overcome erroneous concepts and enrich correct concepts about our time and socialism for creative application and development, rather than to break away from the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Renovating the organization and operational mode of the political system is meant to strengthen the party's role of leadership and the state's managerial efficacy and to develop the people's right to mastery—that is, to enhance the strength and efficiency of the dictatorship of the proletariat and make the organizations of the political system operate in a more dynamic and effective manner. Party leadership is the factor deciding the success of our people's undertaking to build and defend the socialist fatherland. We must criticize the tendencies to negate or belittle party leadership, and at the same time we must attentively listen to and accept sincere views critical of shortcomings in party leadership and party building.

Broadening democracy in all fields of social life and developing the people's right to mastery is both the goal and the driving force of building socialism. This is socialist democracy, not bourgeois democracy. Democracy must go together with centralism, discipline, the sense of responsibility as citizens, and respect for the law. Democracy requires leadership, and leadership

must be aimed at developing democracy in the right direction and through correct democratic methods. Democracy is applied to the people, but strict punishment must be meted out to those who undermine the gains of the revolution, security, and social order.

It is necessary to combine patriotism with proletarian internationalism and socialist internationalism, and to combine the strength of the nation with the strength of our time under the new conditions.

On the basis of the aforementioned principles and proceeding from the conclusions drawn from the review of realities in 2 years' implementation of the congress resolution, it is necessary to continue accelerating the process of renovation in all domains in accordance with the following major viewpoints, guidelines, and policies:

- Adjust the economic structure by concentrating on achieving various targets of the three economic programs, by tapping all sources of investment capital, and by renovating the mechanism of investment.

- Vigorously step up the implementation of and continue replenishing the three economic programs of the country with emphasis on the targets set for grain, food, some essential consumer goods, and a number of major export goods.

- Gradually work out a socioeconomic strategy to determine guidelines for the arrangement of the economic structure and investment structure in the 1991-95 5-year plan and for the expansion of economic relations with foreign countries.

- Consistently implement the policy on multicomponent economic structure and unleash all production capabilities.

These are issues of long-term strategic significance relating to the rule governing the road to socialism from small production, which reflect the sense of democracy in terms of economy and in terms of ensuring that everyone is free to make a living in accordance with the law. These also reflect the efforts to carry out socialist transformation effectively and in accordance with the correct viewpoints laid down by the sixth party congress.

It is necessary to renovate the mechanism of economic management. It is also necessary to vigorously shift all economic units to accounting and business in accordance with the viewpoints of developing the commodity economy with planning and with the participation of many components for advancing socialism. Controlling inflation is the most pressing task. It is a burning economic, social, and political issue and a prerequisite for saving the socioeconomic situation from falling into a crisis.

We must fight inflation by renovating the mechanism of management, by vigorously shifting all economic activities to accounting and business, by actively unleashing all production capabilities, and by effectively accelerating production and business activities. It is necessary to bring into play the driving force of science and technology combined with the need to develop the commodity economy, to step up activities related to external economic relations and quickly increase the sources of foreign currency revenue, and to acquire capital and advanced technology from foreign countries in order to effectively develop the national economy.

We must concentrate on solving all pressing issues concerning social policies in conformity with the renovation of economic policies, ensuring uniformity between economic policies and social policies. It is necessary to heighten vigilance, to consolidate national defense and security, and to ensure activity under all circumstances for the defense of the country and for maintenance of political security, social order, and safety.

Efforts must be made to step up activities related to foreign relations with the aim of firmly preserving peace. This must be done together with taking advantage of every opportunity and favorable condition to gradually stabilize and develop the economy and society, build socialism, and safeguard the country's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, thereby contributing to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

It is necessary to foster and bring into play socialist democracy, renovate the organizational and operational methods of the political system, renovate ideological and cadre-related work aimed at improving the quality of the

party's leadership, intensify state management efficiency, develop the active role and creative ability of the people, and effectively prevent bureaucratism and deviant concepts, thus creating a combined driving force for society.

The party Central Committee's sixth plenum is one of the most important plenums since the sixth party congress. The plenum's resolution is an important basis for achieving unity of thought and action; and consolidating discipline, solidarity, and singlemindedness in the party, thus creating a seething and continuous movement for revolutionary action with the aim of successfully implementing all targets set forth by the sixth party congress.

All party committee echelons should formulate specific programs for satisfactorily studying and implementing this resolution throughout the entire party and people.

The sixth plenum of the party Central Committee believes that with the experiences accumulated over the past more than 2 years, with new determination and confidence, and with the tradition of solidarity and singlemindedness of our entire party and people, we will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties to continue advancing toward the process of renovation and toward new achievements.

VNA Rejects Thai Charges of Artillery Shelling
BK3103165489 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 31—A spokesman for the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces said at a press conference in Bangkok on March 30 that recently Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea had wantonly fired artillery on Thai territories. He threatened that the Thai side would take severe counterattack measures.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to flatly reject that ill-intentioned fabrication.

Fiji

Envoy Hopes To Strengthen Ties With Australia

BK1503060089 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 15 Mar 89

[Text] Fiji's new ambassador to Australia, Dr Mesaki Buamaiwe, says his first priority will be to reestablish the long and historical relationship between the two countries. Radio Australia's South Pacific correspondent, (Jemiah McGareth), says Fiji has been without a head of mission in Canberra since before the two military coups in 1987.

The previous ambassador resigned to contest the general election held in Fiji in April 1987.

Dr Buamaiwe said Australia and Fiji had been close in the past, but because of what he described as a hiccup in Fiji in the last 2 years, there seems to be a restraint in the relationship. He said his appointment represented a firming of relations, and that he was glad to see an understanding on both sides at the moment.

Dr Buamaiwe said he hoped to foster a strengthening of educational, cultural, trade, and tourism links. He also said he believed Fiji could assist Australian aboriginal people by offering them training in the fields of health and education.

Dr Buamaiwe is a former permanent secretary of health and deputy secretary of foreign affairs, and he is married to an Australian. He takes up his duties tomorrow.

New Zealand

JANE'S Report on French Frigates Denied

BK2503012489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0123 GMT
25 Mar 89

[Text] Wellington, March 25 (AFP)—A report in a JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY magazine claiming the New Zealand Government had been negotiating with a French shipbuilder over supplying frigates was untrue, a spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said Saturday.

In its latest edition, the magazine quoted Bob Dussol, Sydney agent for Chantiers de l'Atlantique, saying the government had sought details from the company about the French Alstom patrol frigate.

The magazine said the reported approach was likely to heighten Australian suspicions that New Zealand was not fully committed to the multi-billion dollar Anzac frigate project being undertaken by the two countries.

Defence Minister Bob Tizard's private secretary, Major Scott Turner, said the government had not made any approach to the French firm.

Mr. Tizard said the only information he had on the Alstom patrol frigate came from an article in an Australian defence magazine.

The New Zealand Government has until mid-June to decide whether it will proceed with tenders from the Newcastle-based Australian Warships Systems for Dutch M-class frigates, or the Melbourne-based Amecon's West German Meko 200 vessel.

Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke has said New Zealand should check what the Anzac frigates would cost direct from the European shipyards to assure itself the Australian deal was a good one.

The Alstom was not one of the 23 designs originally studied by New Zealand, but Mr. Dussol was quoted as saying the government had since asked for information on other vessels.

Mr. Dussol said the French frigate had a price advantage over the Australian proposals, but that lingering bad feelings over the French bombing of the Greenpeace ship "Rainbow Warrior" and continued French nuclear testing in the South Pacific could be powerful detractors.

Papua New Guinea

Namaliu, Soviet Envoy Discuss New Embassy

BK3003142689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1356 GMT
30 Mar 89

[Text] Port Moresby, March 30 (AFP)—Soviet Ambassador to Australia Yevgeniy Samoteykin met Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu here Thursday to discuss plans to open a diplomatic mission in the capital.

Mr. Namaliu said Thursday that Mr. Samoteykin and Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister Michael Somare had extensive talks about the establishment of a mission.

He added that a technical team would be coming from Moscow to work out the finer details of the proposal.

Mr. Samoteykin said on arrival Wednesday that the Soviets were prepared to open an embassy here as soon as possible, but the timing depended on talks with the government.

"We are really trying to have a normal friendship with your country," Mr. Samoteykin told reporters.

"We don't have any strategic, military, or political interests," he said, adding, "we simply want to establish trade relations with your country."

Mr. Samoteykin said that the Soviet Union was interested in Papua New Guinea's natural resources, particularly in fisheries.

There was strong opposition here when the Namaliu government invited the Soviets in July last year to open a diplomatic mission in Port Moresby, with particular concern focussing on the possible spread of communism and spying activity.

'Mild Rebuke' Issued to Australian Envoy

BK2903072889 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] The Government in Papua New Guinea has issued what it calls a mild rebuke to the Australian high commissioner in Port Moresby. It has written to the high commissioner saying that his deputy traveled to Bougainville last week despite a ban on diplomats visiting the troubled province.

The letter from Papua New Guinea's Foreign Affairs Department said the trip was the latest in a series of incidents which had given the impression that Australian diplomats were meddling in local affairs.

Relations Said Strained

BK3103113189 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0803 GMT 31 Mar 89

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] First, to the strained relations between Australia and Papua New Guinea. Australia's high commissioner to Papua New Guinea [PNG], Mr Lance Joseph, has had to wait for a meeting with the head of PNG's Department of Foreign Affairs to deliver Australia's reply to PNG's diplomatic protest over the activities of the Australian High Commission. Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent, Sean Dorney, reports on the strained relations between the Australian diplomatic mission in Port Moresby and PNG's secretary for foreign affairs.

[Begin Sean Dorney recording] In Wednesday's letter to the Australian high commissioner, Mr Lance Joseph, PNG's secretary for foreign affairs, Mr (Bill) Dim, had said the foreign minister, Mr Somare, had directed him to write—informing the Australians of Mr Somare's concern and displeasure. That concern and displeasure was at the sending of the deputy high commissioner, Mr Howard Brown, to Bougainville last week, despite the PNG's cabinet decision to ban visits to the province by foreign diplomats or journalists.

There's some confusion over just how well that ban was communicated to the Australian High Commission. Mr (Dim)'s letter claimed the visit was the latest in a series of well-publicized incidents, which he said is giving the impression that the Australian High Commission was meddling in the internal affairs of PNG. That allegation has been denied by Australia, but Mr Joseph's attempts to deliver the letter of clarification in person to Mr (Dim) has so far been unsuccessful. He tried all day yesterday but Mr (Dim) was not available to see Australia's number one representative in PNG.

Mr (Dim) did have a busy day. Amongst other things, the Canberra-based Russian ambassador was visiting, and with PNG and Russia having agreed to a Soviet Embassy being set up in Port Moresby, there was much to talk about with Moscow's chief man in the South Pacific region. The Russian ambassador left Port Moresby this morning for the Solomon Islands, but Australia's high commissioner, Mr Joseph, has still not been able to get an appointment with Mr (Dim).

On national radio last night, PNG's prime minister said the appropriate channel for the Australian High Commission to communicate with the PNG Government was through the PNG Department of Foreign Affairs. But that channel does not seem to be working too efficiently at present. [end recording]

Solomon Islands

PAP Leader Mamaloni Elected Prime Minister

BK2803070889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0702 GMT
28 Mar 89

[By David Tuhanuku]

[Text] Honiara, March 28 (AFP)—People's Alliance Party (PAP) leader Solomon Mamaloni was elected Tuesday as prime minister of the Solomon Islands' first one-party government since independence in 1978.

In a secret ballot by the country's 38-member national Parliament, Mr. Mamaloni received 25 votes while his only rival, Liberal Party leader Bartholomew Ulufa'alu, received 10.

There was one spoiled vote, one abstention and one seat is vacant following the earlier election of MP Waeta Ben as speaker.

The 46-year-old Mr. Mamaloni, who has served one previous term as prime minister, said he would announce the members of his new ministry by Friday.

The PAP, which swept to power in last month's national elections, will take over from a coalition government led by the United Party under the outgoing Prime Minister Ezekiel Alebua.

The United Party, formerly led by Sir Peter Kenilorea, had fronted various coalition governments for a total of seven years since this Pacific island nation gained its independence from Britain on July 7, 1978.

Mr. Mamaloni, a father of six, comes from Macedonia village on San Cristobal, known locally as Makira, which is one of the six main islands in the Solomons group.

The New Zealand-educated Mr. Mamaloni, who enjoys wide popularity outside his home island, has a long history of political involvement going back to the pre-independence period.

He entered politics in 1970 after a brief career as an administrative officer in the civil service under British rule.

He led the country into the first round of constitutional talks with Britain which brought internal self-government on January 2, 1976.

This move sparked off violent opposition and demonstrations in the capital Honiara from various sectors of

the community, including trade unions, which argued that the Solomons was not ready for self-government at that time.

Mr. Mamaloni was elected the Solomons' first chief minister in August 1974 for a two-year term.

He formed the PAP in 1979 and was prime minister of a coalition government from 1981 to 1984.

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